THE  TIMES

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THE TIMES **Tomorrow**

Holy . . .
Enter the Saint again, after 56 years: Profile looks at the long career of Leslie Charteris and his apparently indestructible hero, whose fiftieth adventure appears next week.



Alliance
Britain spends £25m a year keeping a garrison in Belize, but for how long? And how will British actions affect stability in Central America?

Printed . . .
The Books Page gazes into the future and into the oceans, and features aristocrats and old boy networks.

Circuit
British football clubs have done well on the European trail again. Can they sustain their challenge?

Spain and Portugal get go-ahead

Negotiations on the entry of Spain and Portugal into the EEC can now begin in earnest. The main obstacle until now, ways of marketing agricultural products from the Mediterranean, has been unexpectedly removed page 6

NHS spending '£25m down'

Health service spending is down by £25m on last year, health authorities have told the Government. They say patients will suffer if there are any more cuts Page 2

Airport pact

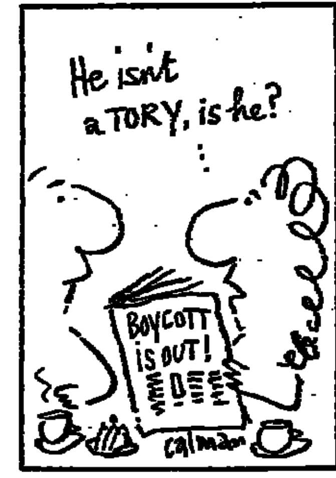
Leaders of Lebanon's Government and opposition factions have agreed, after weeks of squabbling, to discuss the country's political future at Beirut airport Page 6

Waldorf case

The jury in the Steven Waldorf shooting case was told that the issue was whether the policemen accused had acted in self-defence within the law Page 3

Late trains

Forty-two per cent of British Rail's Inter-City trains were late in June, the Central Transport Consultative Committee said Page 2



Agca relives it

Traffic in central Rome stopped for three hours as Mehmet Ali Agca, serving a life sentence for shooting th Pope, reenacted his assassination attempt Page 4

US spy case

The man accused of selling American missile secrets to Poland is being held without bail Page 4

Navy orders new generation of anti-sub frigates

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

The Royal Navy has adopted a new class of frigate – the Type 23 – to be the backbone of its anti-submarine surface force until the end of the century. It has been designed to operate with exceptional quiet and be virtually invisible to attacking missiles.

The first frigate is expected to be ordered next year at a cost of about £100 million from Yarrow Shipbuilders on Clydeside. From about the end of 1985, further Type 23s will be ordered from British shipyards on the basis of competitive tendering.

From then on the Navy expects to be ordering Type 23s at the rate of about three a year. There are expected ultimately to be between eight and 12 ships of this design built, but they will be followed by a so-called "Batch 2", a development of the Type 23 in the 1990s.

The decision to go ahead with Type 23 was announced yesterday by Mr Ian Stewart, Under-Secretary of State for Defence Procurement, before moving to take up his new appointment as Economic Secretary to the Treasury.

TYPE 23 FRIGATE
Length on waterline, 123 metres
Beam, 15 metres
Standard displacement, 3,000 tonnes
Max speed, about 28 knots
Cruising speed, 17 knots
Range, 8,000 nautical miles
ARMAMENTS
One 4.5in gun; vertical launch Sea Wolf missile system; surface-to-surface weapon; eight sea-skimming missiles of a type still to be decided; one helicopter; four torpedo tubes.

The Type 23 programme will be a big boost to jobs in the shipbuilding areas, with each ship requiring about 3,500,000 man/hours of work, providing employment for about 400 to 500 men for at least four years.

Although capable of other tasks, Type 23's main role will be in anti-submarine warfare in the North Atlantic. It has been designed to operate very quietly, so that it will not be detected by its prey and its noise will not obstruct its own sonar systems as they listen for enemy submarines.

It has been carefully designed to produce a low profile and the minimum possible radar echo. The Navy hopes it will prove virtually undetectable by attacking missiles.

It will carry a large helicopter, such as the Sea King, or its eventual successor, the EH101, capable of making long-range attacks on submarines using the new Stingray torpedo.

The vertically launched Sea Wolf missile will be its defence against surface-skimming missiles, and it will also have its own sea-skimming missile as the main weapon against other surface vessels. A 4.5in gun is mounted for shore bombardment.

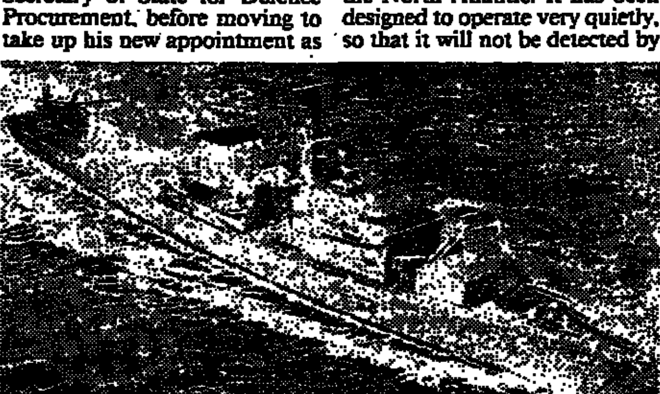
Design has been influenced by the Falklands experience. Among the lessons were the need for defence against surface skimmers and for greatly improved ways of preventing smoke from spreading if the ship is hit.

The frigates will have a standard displacement of 3,000 tonnes, a length of 123 metres at the waterline, and a beam of 15 metres.

The £100m cost compares with more than £130m for the Type 22 frigates being built at present. It will also be cheaper, with a crew of about 143, to operate than Type 22, which has roughly 100 more.

The decision to go ahead with Type 23 constitutes final defeat for a small firm of naval

Continued on back page, col 8



Artist's impression of Navy's new submarine killer



Royal patron: Princess Caroline of Monaco opened a new intensive care unit at the Princess Grace Hospital in Marylebone yesterday in her new role as patron.

Lloyd's loss hits tennis stars

By Andrew Cornelius

Tennis stars Mr Mark Cox and Miss Virginia Wade and more than 200 other wealthy "names" stand to lose an average of £60,000 each after the Lloyd's of London insurance syndicate which they backed ceased trading.

Under the terms which govern membership of the Lloyd's market, the names stand to share losses of £13.1m incurred by marine insurance underwriting syndicate 895 by the time it ceased trading at the end of last year.

The losses have been uncovered after an investigation into the syndicate by Spicer & White (Underwriting Agencies) which managed the syndicate's affairs.

Mr Peter Pepper, who undertook the investigation, yesterday blamed the losses on a combination of overwriting of business by the syndicate above the limits predetermined by the Lloyd's authorities and on poor underwriting.

In particular, he said, the syndicate had switched the emphasis of its insurance underwriting business, an area where claims are settled over longer period of time, but where competition has been fierce in recent years.

The combination of low premiums brought about by intense competition and a poor claims record led to the huge losses which eventually forced the closure of the syndicate.

Mr Cox said last night: "It has been clear for some time that this syndicate had suffered a substantial amount of losses. You go into this sort of situation with your eyes open and realizing there are risks."

Mr Cox, like other names, who have to prove wealth of £100,000 before being allowed to invest in the market, has spread his risk and is a member of other syndicates.

The losses incurred by 895 are the highest recorded by an individual syndicate at Lloyd's since the £20m collapse of the Sasse syndicate in 1974.

The problems at Sasse were also caused by the combination of taking on poor insurance risks, in the Harlem area of New York, and overtrading.

The investigation into the affairs of Syndicate 895 shows that, despite the worsening underwriting climate, the number of members risking their wealth with the syndicate increased from 116 to 235 between 1979 and 1982.

It shows that for each £20,000 line of business transacted, names will lose £20,000.

The problems at syndicate 895 are the latest to tarnish the image of Lloyd's. The insurance market has been rocked by a series of scandals which has prompted investigations by the Department of Trade and the police into the affairs of Minet Holdings and Alexander Howden, two of the leading Lloyd's insurance broking firms.

Gummer is given pay rise for same job

By Anthony Bevins Political Correspondent

The Prime Minister awarded Mr John Selwyn Gummer, the Conservative Party chairman, a 19 per cent pay rise yesterday and a new ministerial title for no extra duties at the Department of Employment.

Downing Street announced that Mr Gummer had been promoted from under-secretary to minister of state, increasing his ministerial salary from £14,460 to £19,410. He will continue to receive the same £11,000 parliamentary allowance.

It was also stated that his department responsibilities would be unchanged, although there has been some suggestion from within the department that since he became party chairman his official workload diminshed markedly.

Some senior Conservative backbench sources criticized the decision, saying privately that party office should not be rewarded from public funds.

There was some embarrassment in Whitehall yesterday when questions were put about the taxpayer paying for a party appointment. That was not lessened by the counter argument that as party chairman he might be asked to attend Cabinet, and that Mr Gummer had the extra responsibility of ensuring liaison between Government and party.

Downing Street confirmed yesterday that when Mr Cecil Parkinson served as party chairman and Cabinet minister, first as Paymaster-General and then, additionally, as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, he drew no ministerial salary.

It was also disclosed that any legislation on the trade unions' political levy would be done by Mr Alan Clark, the remaining parliamentary under-secretary at the Department of Employment.

Mr Gummer's new appointment was one of five ministerial adjustments announced yesterday after Sunday's mini-shuffle of the Cabinet in the wake of Mr Parkinson's resignation.

The new Financial Secretary to the Treasury, replacing Mr Nicholas Ridley, who has been made Secretary of State for Transport, is Mr John Moore.

He has been replaced as Economic Secretary to the Treasury by Mr Ian Stewart, the former Under Secretary for

Continued on back page, col 8

Supporters to fight on

Yorkshire stand by Boycott decision

By Peter Ball

Geoffrey Boycott will not play for Yorkshire next season. Yesterday's meetings of the Yorkshire Cricket and General committees at Headingley, Leeds, reaffirmed the decision taken two weeks ago not to offer Boycott a new contract.

The decision brought a sharp reaction from the supporters of Boycott on and off the committees. Detective Sergeant Sid Fielden, Boycott's closest ally on the committee, said: "It is a triumph for human folly. They are jealous men, whose jealousy of one man has turned into hatred. They are uncharitable men who have denied a man the opportunity of playing cricket for another testimonial season, and they are foolish men who have refused to heed the wishes of members of the club."

Another Boycott supporter, the Braford businessman Robert Slicer, added: "They have committed the county not to reconstruction but to its destruction.

Speaking from his home in Woolley, near Wakefield, Boycott himself was more guarded, expressing his thanks for the support he had received and his good wishes to the new captain David Bairstow. He added: "I can only say again that I wish I had been given a chance to play out my testimonial year before leaving on a happy note".

The committee had been called to consider the decision in the light of the wave of protests throughout Yorkshire in support of Boycott. The cricket committee, meeting in the morning, unanimously rejected any reversal. After a meeting lasting two hours and half the General Committee concurred by a majority of 18-8, a swing of only one vote from the original meeting.

In a statement issued by the club, the committee said: "The committee are most anxious to ensure that the young players now coming into the side should not be subject to a background of dissension and discord". It added: "The two committees are convinced that the necessity to build team spirit must override the interest of any one individual . . ."

The statement pointed out that the option of giving Boycott a one year contract followed by his retirement had been ruled out by the player himself.

This is unlikely to satisfy Boycot's supporters. The members of the committee supporting him held a press conference in the offices of Radio Aire after the committee statement, and plans are going ahead for a signature gathering meeting at Ossett on Sunday to convene a special general meeting of the club.

Reagan men set the ball rolling

From Nicholas Ashford Washington

The Reagan re-election campaign is off and running but the President is not. Although Mr Reagan has approved the formation of a re-election committee, which legally makes him a candidate in next year's presidential race, he has now indicated that he will not finally make up his mind on whether or not to seek a second term until the end of the year, possibly even next January.

One reason for the delay is that the President believes he will lose some degree of credibility on Capitol Hill once he enters the race. Another is that he wants to continue his regular Saturday radio broadcasts for as long as possible without triggering the equal time provisions of the Federal broadcasting rules.

Some observers believe the delay is a sign that Mr Reagan is having serious doubts about running again. They prediot he will bow out of the race as late as possible in order to ensure that Vice-President George Bush is assured of the Republican nomination, thereby preventing an unseemly scramble.

However, the President's most senior aides and Republican Party leaders all seem convinced that he will be their candidate and that the delay in his formal announcement is purely tactical.

They are proceeding as though he has already crossed the starting line. A "Reagan-Bush '84 Committee" office has been opened on Capitol Hill and a campaign staff has been appointed which bears a strong resemblance to the team which engineered President Reagan's 1980 victory.

It is headed by Senator Paul Laxalt, the President's closest confidant in Congress and general chairman of the Republican Party. Mr Drew Lewis,

Continued on back page, col 1

Government likely to overspend by £1bn

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

Heavy state borrowing in the first half of this financial year means that the Government has little chance of meeting its £8.2 billion borrowing target for 1983-84, despite the emergency measures announced by Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, in July.

City experts believe that the overshoot could amount to more than £1 billion.

Official figures released yesterday show that the public sector – central government, town halls and state industries – borrowed £3.2 billion between June and September, bringing the total for the first half of 1983-84 to £7 billion.

Government finances are normally much more healthy in the second half of the year as the tax-gathering season gets into its stride. In addition, most of the impact of the Chancellor's £1 billion package of spending cuts and asset sales has yet to be felt.

But few City analysts believe that the Government will be able to keep public borrowing down to only £1.2 billion in the second half of the year, and most are predicting an overshoot of between £1 billion and £1.5 billion.

A new Treasury forecast will be published at the time of the Chancellor's autumn statement, probably next month. The unpublished summer forecast, which predicted a public sector borrowing requirement of more than £11 billion, was the main reason why the Chancellor decided on emergency action in July.

The chief problem has been a substantial overrun by government departments on spending, which has been growing nearly twice as fast as predicted

The Chancellor hoped his swift move to curb spending would have had not only a financial but also a psychological impact on departments to keep within budget. But the latest figures on central government spending suggests that the measures have yet to bite.

Public borrowing in the second half of the financial year is typically about half that in the first. From that must be subtracted £500m of spending cuts, and about £650m of asset sales still to come. This could include sales of shares in Cable and Wireless if the scheduled sell-off of the British Gas Corporation's former oil interests fails to raise the target sum.

Revenues too are buoyant, especially from North Sea oil which is expected to bring in about £750m more than predicted at Budget time. But this still leaves the Government well over target.

Man charged with murder of two women

A man was due to appear before magistrates at Aldershot this morning, chaged with the murder of two women in the Hampshire town in May last year.

Mrs Margaret Johnson, aged 66, and Mrs Ann Lee, aged 44, had sufferd multiple stab wounds during an attack while walking their dogs. The accused man, aged 21, was arrested yesterday in Bournemouth.

Four children found dead in bedroom

Four children aged two to eight, were found dead in a bedroom of a house in Dingwall, near Inverness, yesterday. Police said a man was found seriously injured.

"The matter is being treated as a crime and a full report will be made to the procurator fiscal", they said.

The injured man, who was taken to hospital, was not named.

Hawk wins Knesset approval

From Christopher Walker Jerusalem

The hardline character of the new Israeli Government of Mr Yitzhak Shamir was reinforced yesterday when Mr Yigal Cohen-Orgad was approved as Finance Minister by a comfortable 60-48 vote in the Knesset.

The new minister takes over with Israel suffering its gravest economic crisis and the rate of inflation expected soon to exceed 150 per cent. One of his first tasks will be to try to restore public confidence in the country's financial institutions.

Only hours before the vote was taken, Mr Moshe Arens, the Defence Minister, said that Israel's defence spending, already some 23.3 per cent of the national budget, will have to go on rising Likud risk, page 6

Eccentric's fortune may ease Chancellor's burden

By Richard Evans

An eccentric old Irish woman with a penchant for stylish living and a ruthless flair for the Stock Exchange is about to ease the Chancellor of the Exchequer's financial burden by £670,000.

Mrs Katharine Nathan, who enjoyed a regular chauffeur-driven ride to her favourite London restaurant and took delivery of luxury cosmetics and a weekly food hamper from Fortnum and Mason, died last September in her small rented Hampstead flat where she earned a fortune through buying and selling shares.

Her portfolio included investments in more than 50 of Britain's leading companies. But to her dying day the old lady, probably in her 90s, resisted constant pressure to make a will. "If I make one I will die the next day," she told aquaintances.

But now, more than a year after her death, during which a genealogist and lawyers in London and Dublin have made world wide inquiries in an attempt to unravel her mysterious past, no relation has been traced.

"There are a very large number of shareholdings which are probably worth at least £600,000", Mr Donald Green of the Treasury Solicitor's Department confirmed yesterday. "I think it is the biggest sum involving intestacy we have ever had."

Just when and where Mrs Nathan was born is unclear, and that lies at the heart of the difficulty in finding relatives. Her death certificate says she



Mrs Nathan as a young woman

was born in Ireland on November 18, 1898.

But those meagre facts, obtained from her blank passport, contradict other documents and celebrated occasions in her life.

In her latter years she was cared for by nurses from a private agency and they recollect a birthday party in the mid-1970s when she claimed to be 90. When she married in 1917 her marriage certificate detailed her age as 24.

The certificate gave her maiden name as O'Shea, daughter of John Lee O'Shea, but Mr Alan Furlong, a Dublin solicitor who has a thick file on the case, believes that is a pseudonym.

What is certain is that after reaching London she met Mr Gilbert Nathan, an Australian businessman temporarily attached to the War Office, and they married during the First World War.

After living around Hampstead for several years the couple moved close to Maidenhead where Mr Nathan died in 1942. They had no children and Mrs Mathan, after inheriting £60,000, returned to Hampstead.

"She started playing with stocks and shares and eventually it became her main occupation. It was the only thing she was interested in", Mr Peter Birchwood, a London-based genealogist told *The Times*.

Mr Birchwood has spent four months trying to trace a relative to inherit the fortune. His inquiries took him to Connemara after a search of birth records in Dublin failed to unearth a certificate.

Born a Roman Catholic, Mrs Nathan almost certainly had brothers and sisters, but where they or their relations are, remains a mystery.

Mr Birchwood added: "What seems certain is that somewhere in Ireland there is a nephew, niece or first cousin who is sitting on a fortune."

Health service spending £25m down on last year, authorities say

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

Government cuts will reduce health authority spending by £25m this year, a decrease of 0.29 per cent compared with last year, the National Association of Health Authorities in England and Wales said yesterday. The authorities say they cannot cope with any further cuts, and patients will suffer if the Government continues the cuts into the next financial year.

The association's statement comes after a survey of district health authorities' responses to the new cash cut imposed after the Chancellor of the Exchequer's statement on July 7, which will reduce hospital and community service resources for this year by £80.75m. Any claim that funds have been increased, the association says, rests on "the rather doubtful argument that 'efficiency savings' represent additional resources".

Ministers spent some time in television interviews yesterday arguing that the health service was not being cut, but was being made more efficient.

But the association said the overall reduction of 0.29 per cent for hospital and community services had to be contrasted with the need for an annual increase of 1.2 per cent to stand still. Only one region, East Anglia, was being allowed to increase its resources by enough to provide the same level of service to patients.

Details of the survey, forwarded to Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, show that many authorities are already implementing cuts that affect patient care, although judicious juggling with reserves has helped to cushion the full impact.

Mrs Rachel Kelly, chairman of association, said: "Health authorities have very loyally lived within the cash limits year after year. It is very galling, when they are required to take another cut due to overspending in other government departments."

Health authorities had to take shot-term decisions to contain the situation this year, which made sensible planning impossible. They had been helped by some regions being able to draw on their own reserves, and by underspending because of last year's late pay settlement and industrial dipute. But that money would otherwise have gone into improving patient services.

Mrs Kelly said that Mr Fowler had been Machiavellion in imposing manpower targets *on top of the cash cuts* in order to "shake them up".

Targets were not necessary because health authorities were changing in line with the Government's wishes already. Between 1976 and 1982 the proportion of front-line staff, doctors, nurses and other medical staff, rose from 58 per cent to 61 per cent of the total.

SECRETARY OF STATE
Norman Fowler
Agrees department budget with Treasury and Cabinet; allocates funds among 14 regions according to comparative needs

REGIONAL HEALTH AUTHORITY
Regional team of officers allocates funds to Districts according to comparative needs and required government savings

DISTRICT HEALTH AUTHORITY
District Management Team (administrator, treasurer, medical officer, nursing officer, a consultants' and a GPs' representative) allocates funds among management units (eg geriatric, pediatric) in District

How the cuts are biting

Examples from the survey include:

● Hartlepool had had to close 18 psychiatric beds and change a surgical ward to five-day usage as a direct result of the Chancellor's cuts.

● In Haringey, London, a speech therapy clinic will be closed, and the closure of an accident and emergency department will be brought forward.

● At Bexley, a planned rationalization of mental illness services has been speeded up, which will mean the closure of two wards soon. The association's analysis said that many authorities were taking similar decisions, but commented that rapid adjustments could lead to friction and demoralization.

● The Wirral health authority, which was overspent already, faces a further cut of £540,000. That means it will have to save £1m in the current year. It plans to do so by closing 27 surgical beds and a postnatal ward, and temporarily closing 22 GP beds and a 50-place day psychiatric hospital.

Confirmation ceremony: The Bishop of Durham, the Right Rev John Habgood, with the Archbishop of Canterbury Dr Robert Runcie, before being confirmed as Archbishop of York in Lambeth Palace Chapel, London, yesterday. He will be enthroned in York Minster on November 18 (Photograph: Suresh Karadia).

Fears over Telecom licence

Bill Johnstone
Electronics Correspondent

Next Tuesday, on the second day of the new parliamentary session, the new British Telecom licence is to be published, in a presentation to the standing committee on the new telecommunications Bill by Mr Kenneth Baker, Minister for Information Technology.

The conditions of the licence are liable to provoke criticism from the opponents of British Telecom's privatization, who are expected to claim that the provisions for emergency services, rural telephones and public telephone boxes are inadequate. Those are the three primary areas which will be highlighted in the licence and they are the ones which last year, during the reading of the last telecommunications Bill, united the proponents and opponents of privatization from both sides of the Commons.

Members of Parliament and several consumer groups are concerned that a new privatized British Telecom, which is motivated by maximizing profits, will have little time for loss makers. The rural telephone service was an issue of concern during the last Parliament, since several Conservative strongholds would be affected by any marked change in policy.

In the last financial year ending in March when British Telecom declared a profit of £365m, there were 77,000 call boxes in the United Kingdom which produced an overall loss of £77m. Emergency services cost the corporation about £10.5m last year.

It is those services which are supposed to be financed through the charges made to Mercury Communications, the privately-owned telecommunications carrier for the use of British Telecom circuits.

The conditions of the licence are to be policed by the Office of Telecommunications

Inter-City 'late 42% of the time'

By Michael Baily
Transport Editor

Only 58 per cent of British Rail's Inter-City trains arrived on time in June, the watchdog Central Transport Consultative Committee said yesterday.

Eastern Region was worst with 47 per cent on time, followed by Western with 52 per cent. London Midland had 57 per cent, Southern 64 per cent, and Scotland 70 per cent.

Sixty-nine per cent of all trains were on time. Publishing the figures yesterday, the committee put a "shopping list" of improvements it wanted to Mr David Mitchell, Under Secretary of State at the Department of Transport.

Besides greater punctuality they included:

Simpler fares: Passengers are "confused by the bewildering variety of discounted fares available on many routes, the committee says. Between Leeds and London there are more than a dozen fares.

"In some ways these fares are to the public benefit, but we look forward to a simpler fare structure in the future".

Complaints: 13,000 were made by travellers between April and June, up five per cent on last year. A simple code of practice is needed to deal with them, the committee says.

Overcrowding: Cuts in services have resulted in more crowded trains, up by some 10 to 20 per cent since 1981, it calculates.

Stations: The station environment is on the whole poor. They are the railways' shop window and many need improving.

Relationship with passengers: There is no excuse for bad manners and unhelpfulness, and BR still has a long way to go in customer relations.

Urging the Government to authorize BR's investment needs and make no significent cuts in the network, the committee called on Mr Mitchell to support BR's latest coropate plan, which could result in higher revenue, lower costs, and better service.

Maze task force fails to foil escapers fleeing to republic

From Richard Ford, Belfast

The 19 Provisional IRA men still on the run after the escape from the Maze prison in Northern Ireland are thought by security forces to have crossed into the Irish Republic.

Fifteen men were recaptured shortly after 38 prisoners from H-block 7 escaped from the high security prison more than three weeks ago. Another four were recaptured during the next week.

Within days of the escape an with the police having no success in capturing more, security forces were privately admitting they would need luck if any more were to be held, even though the recapture of two men in Co Down was jubilantly proclaimed by the Royal Ulster Constabulary, which allowed parts of its video recording of the arrest to be used by television companies.

Neither have security forces in the republic had success despite the use of extra troops and a special task force which was sent ot border areas after the breakout. In the first week police in Northern Ireland believed that although some may have crossed the border within hours of the jailbreak, others has headed for strongly republican areas where they could find safe houses to lie low until the security operation decreased.

It is thought that all have been smuggled across into border areas of the republic and probably taken farther afield. It is thought the IRA is arranging for false travel documents to get them out of the country.

The republic is no longer considered a safe haven for fugitives from jails and it is being made clear that if any of the escapers are caught, they will be charged and face trial at the republic's Special Criminal Court.

Six Provisional IRA men who shot their way out of Crumlin Road jail in Belfast in 1981 were recaptured in the republic. They are serving sentences in Portlaoise jail, the republic's high security prison, while another is in custody in the United States. Only one man is still at large.

The four-month's planning into the Maze escape involving help from the IRA outside the prison has been followed by an apparently equally careful operation in making propaganda of it.

First reports in the *Republican News*, an IRA propaganda organ, four days after the escape, appeared to rely on other media accounts, indicating that perhaps the group had been unable to get in touch with the fugitives. It was 11 days after the escape that the newspaper carried the first report which was allegedly an account of how the escape was planned.

No picture of any of the escapes has yet appeared in the *Republican News*, which is in contrast to what occurred after the Crumlin Road escape, when less than two weeks later a photograph of one of the fugitives giving a victory sign was triumphantly displayed

Children turned away in Nalgo strike

By Rupert Morris

Strikes spread and more children and handicapped people were denied admission to homes yesterday, as residential social workers intensified their industrial action.

Union branch meetings are being held all round the country this week, and it seems increasingly likely that patients will suffer as local militancy builds up in a dispute over overtime and unsocial hours.

The National and Local Government Officers' Association (Nalgo) which, with 20,000 members of the 30,000 workers involved, is coordinating the campaign, reported the following developments yesterday:

Northamptonshire: 41 on strike, affecting seven homes.
Bury: 25 locked out of three homes; patients being transferred to private homes.
Hampshire: 10 on strike over an admission to Fairfield Lodge.
Westminster: Staff at three homes to go on one-day strike today.
Avon: Mass lobby of council offices planned for tomorrow.
Cambridgeshire: 21 on strike over admissions to homes in Peterborough and Midfield.
Sheffield: Two-hour stoppage on Friday to discuss further action.

Those developments are in addition to previously announced industrial action when 150 on strike in Lothian, 150 planning to strike today in Brent, a ban on sleeping-in in central Scotland, and strikes in East Sussex, Croydon, Haringey, Salford, and Essex.

Local authority negotiators said last night that support for the industrial action was "patchy" and by one means of another the authorities were maintaining residential care. The employers have rejected the union's claim as unjustified and unaffordable.

Mr Michael Blick, Nalgo's chief negotiator, yesterday argued the justice of the union's claim, which is for a reduction in weekly hours from 39 to 35, extra payment for shift working, and for working irregular hours, weekends and public holidays.

The union has refused to disclose details of the ballot of the membership on the basis of which the campaign was initiated, but Mr Blick said he was aware that substantial numbers would refuse to take industrial action.

BT threat to dismiss engineers

By David Felton
Labour Correspondent

British Telecom appeared last night to be stepping up disciplinary action against telephone engineers taking industrial action in their union's campaign against privatization, and for the first time issued letters threatening dismissal to a group of union members.

The Post Office Engineering Union and the management will meet this morning to discuss the dismissal threat against engineers from Walton-on-Thames, who have on three occasions refused to cross picket lines after being brought into central London by British Telecom in coaches.

The managers wanted the men to fill gaps left by union members on strike in key exchanges.

The union had earlier called out on strike 40 engineers who work at two offices in London maintaining international telex links, because it believed businesses were switching to telex after the union's decision to pull out 1,600 members on strike in the international telephone exchanges.

Union officials said the lack of maintenance on the telex service would mean a quick deterioration and the eventual breakdown of international links. The new action means that about 2,000 members of the Post Office Engineering Union are either on strike or suspended

In the High Court, on the second day of the hearing of an application by the Mercury communications group for an injunction halting union blacking of its operations, a union bulletin was read out describing Mercury as "parasitic".

The bulletin, read by Mr Christopher Carr, QC, for the union, said it was "an outrage that British Telecom should be asked to assist a competitor". The union has denied that its action against Mercury is unlawful under the Employment Act, 1982.

In his submission, Mr Alexander Irvine, QC, for Mercury, said the union's defence was bound to fail unless it could show that the industrial dispute was with British Telecom, its employer.

The hearing continues today.

'Loyalist' informer may implicate 100 people

From a Staff Reporter

The illegal Ulster Volunteer Force is under new pressure after the emergence of another "loyalist" informer. The man is believed to have undergone a "religious conversion" while serving a 10-year prison sentence and on his release went to the police.

He is understood to have knowledge which could implicate up to 100 people and although the Royal Ulster Constabulary has refused to comment arrests are expected.

Meanwhile two alleged leaders of the Ulster Defence Force in the Protestant Shankill Road area of Belfast are being questioned by detectives after information given by Mr John Gibson, another loyalist supergrass. Mr Gibson has been accused of the murder of two Roman Catholics and of membership of the UVF and his information has led to 11 people being chaged with serious crimes.

● New measures to help to fight crime in the Irish Republic were unveiled yesterday in a Bill published after years of pressure from the police for more power.

The measures are aimed at tilting the balance in favour of the police but are also an attempt to modernize the country's law and criminal procedures. However, in an attempt to balance the greater powers being given to the police, Dr Garret FitzGerald's coalition government has pledged that they will not be operational until an independent process for complaints against the police has been established as a protection for citizens.

The Bill introduces majority verdicts at trials except where the sentence involves the death penalty. Police powers of arrest without a warrant are extended and people suspected of committing an indictable offence can be held initially for six hours extending to 12 hours while they are questioned.

Pensioners unaware of cash deal

By Jonathan Clare

Half the workers in *occupational pension schemes do* not know that they can take a cash lump sum on their retirement, according to the findings of a Gallup poll.

The survey, carried out for Legal & General, the insurance company, also showed that only one worker out of 100 questioned knew the amount could be up to 18 months' pay, free of tax.

Of those who opt to take a cash sum, three out of five find themselves handling the largest amount of cash they have ever had to cope with in their lives, on retirement. The pensioners questioned who had taken cash received between £1,000 and more than £10,000.

Legal & General commissioned the survey to highlight what it believed to be widespread ignorance about cash benefits available through occupational schemes. Cash cannot be taken out of the state scheme.

Sotheby's aims for new areas

By a Staff Reporter

Taubman UK Investments Inc formally took control of the Sotheby Parke Bernet Group, the world's leading art auctioneer, yesterday. The mood at its Bond Street headquarters in London was a mixture of relief and nervous expectation after the long takeover battle.

Mr David Ward, the American accountant who has been appointed by Taubman as group managing director came to work for the first time in his official capacity. The press relations department managed to discover towards the end of the day where his office was – the room over their own. He had no secretary. "But he has had two temps in the course of today", a spokesman revealed.

Despite these operational difficulties, Mr Ward issued a memorandum to all staff members in the course of the morning outlining the future organization of the company. A minimun number of changes are being made at this stage.

The group board will comprise all the old Sotheby directors with the addition of Alfred Taubman as chairman, Henry Ford II as vice-chairman and Max M. Fisher as a director. "It is envisioned that several others will be named who will represent diverse aspects of our international business", Mr Ward says with intriguing vagueness.

It is clearly envisaged that Sotheby's will enter new business areas such as insurance and finance. But Mr Ward emphasizes that "there are no changes planned in the expert staffs."

Lazard Brothers, on behalf of Taubman, announced that Taubman UK now had 92.8 per cent of the issued ordinary shares.

Refinery closed by strike over 4.5% offer

Production at Shell's Stanlow oil refinery in Ellesmere Port, Cheshire, was at a standstill yesterday after 1,500 process workers went on strike. Union leaders said that the dispute could affect homes and industry in the North.

Process operators have rejected a pay offer of 4.5 per cent which the company says is final. They decided last week to ban overtime and to work to rule.

The dispute worsened after a shop steward was told that he would not be paid if he took a day off he had asked for.

The process workers were joined on strike later by 900 engineering workers, responsible for maintenance at the complex.

Shell said that its other terminals in the North, which keep about a 10-day supply of fuel from Stanlow in storage, would be delivering normally.

Church urged to help fight heart disease

By Thomson Prentice

More than half the people with forms of heart disease could substantially improve their health if they learnt how to be "still", a prominent heart specialist said last night.

The local vicar could be as much help in some ways as the GP, Dr Peter Nixon, consultant cardiologist at Charing Cross Hospital, London, said. He was giving the annual lecture at the Churches' Council for Health and Healing, at St Marylebone Church in London.

"In my opinion, more than half the people carrying labels of hypertension or coronary disease could achieve healthy functions if they learnt how to be rid of hyper-arousal, exhaustion and sleep deprivation", Dr Nixon said.

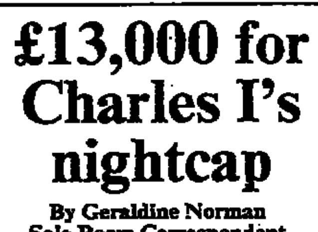
He distinguished between healthy fatigue and exhaustion.

Electricity bills to be computed on the doorstep

By a Staff Reporter

One million customers in the West Country will have their electricity bills computed at their homes by the visiting meter readers from the local electricity board, using microcomputer devices adopted by the South-western Electricity Board.

The £1m system which began as an experiment in May in Exeter means that meter readers will be equipped with small portable computers able to instantly produce a householder's bill on the spot. If the householder is out an estimate will be left.



£13,000 for Charles I's nightcap

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

A richly embroidered nightcap, probably worn by Charles I when he was executed, was sold for £13,000 at Christie's South Kensington yesterday.

A contemporary print shows the King holding an embroidered nightcap and it is reported that just before the axe fell he put it on and tucked his curls into it. The one sold yesterday descended in the Somes family where there is a tradition it was acquired from Bishop Hamilton.

The cap is exceptionally small which would suit the small stature of the King. The richness of the embroidery suggest it was made for someone special. As a finely embroidered nightcap of about 1650 it would anyway have been worth above £3,000; the romance of Charles I's execution added another £10,000 or so to the price.

Mr George Apter, the buyer, said yesterday: "Christie's excellent research makes the connexion very likely". Mr Apter decribes himself as retired at only 50, having sold out his chain of filling stations, Look Petroleum Ltd, three years ago. He lives in Berkshire and collects antiques. "We got Mary Queen of Scots' box at Sotheby's last year", he said.

A collar of exquisite Milanese lace from the same source as the nightcap was included in the sale and had also been reputedly worn by Charles I at his execution. Contemporary prints, however, show him wearing two waistcoats against the sharp January cold, but no collar.

The quality of the collar, which would just have come into fashion in 1649, suggests that it could nevertheless have belonged to the king. Mr Apter bought it for £1,300 (estimate £300 to £500).

The other sensation of the costume and embroidery sale was a banyan, or gentleman's loose housecoat, of about 1710, in blue satin brocaded with exotic flowers, which went to Cora Ginsberg, the New York dealer, for £8,200 (estimate £1,000 to £1,500). It had survived in almost pristine condition.



The nightcap and collar, both reputedly worn by Charles I, that were sold in London yesterday.

English players among chess festival leaders

From Harry Golombek
Chess Correspondent
St Peter Port

All the leaders met each other yesterday in round three of the Lloyds Bank Guernsey International Chess Festival at the St Martin's Hotel, St Peter Port. After four hours' play, J Anderson of Denmark, B Carlier and H H Temmink of the Netherlands and G Kenworthy and G Speed of England were sharing the lead with three points each.

However, they should shortly be joined by the Bedford international master, Jim Plaskett, and by the London player, Andrew Martin, who both look to be winning their games.

Results of round three so far: J Allan 0, J Andersen 1; B Carlier 1, K J Thurlow 0; K de Kruif 0, G Kenworthy 1; G Speed 1, F Kok 0; H H Temmink 1, W G Clark 0; F J Musson 0, W Jongsneel 1; J W Versloot 0, M Lyell 1; M Jolowicz 1, R Mercy 0; P Judd 1, A J V Mentink 0; P G Moore 1, A W de Visser 0; R Fortune 1, C Worsfold 0; Miss Y Magal 0, R von Saldern 1.

Correction

The badgers removed by Mrs Ruth Murray from the Castle Cary area of Somerset are being held in kennels at her field study centre in Devon. They have not been released, as stated on September 6.

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 28; Belgium B fra 50; Canada $2.75; Canaries Pes 150; Cyprus 550 mils; Denmark Dkr 7.50; Finland Mk 8.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 100; Holland Gl 3.25; Irish Republic 40p; Italy L 2200; Luxembourg Lf 35; Madeira Esc 120; Morocco Dir 8.00; Norway Kr 7.50; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 125; Singapore $5.60; Spain Pes 160; Sweden Skr 8.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Tunisia Din 0.700; USA $1.50; Yugoslavia Din 100

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Waldorf jury told to decide if detectives acted in self-defence

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

The jury trying two detectives for the shooting of Mr Steven Waldorf was given a warning yesterday that the issue before it was not whether police should be armed or whether someone had to pay for the shooting but whether the policeman had *acted in self-defence* within the law.

Summing up at the Central Criminal Court, Mr Justice Croome-Johnson said that the shooting last January, when Mr Waldorf was mistaken for a dangerous fugitive, had occurred "when there was and still is a great debate in this country about law and order".

But the eight women and four men were not being asked to decide "whether the police should be armed or whether the general policy of crime enforcement and law and order is being satisfactorily dealt with in this country now". Nor were they being asked to decide the changes in a state of mind that "oh, the police have shot the wrong man. Somebody must pay. Someone was at fault".

Det Constable Peter Finch, aged 38, has pleaded not guilty to two counts of wounding Mr Waldorf with intent to do him grievous bodily harm.

Det Constable John Jardine, aged 38, has pleaded not guilty to attempted murder and wounding with intent to do grievious bodily harm.

The first charge Constable Finch faces concerns the shooting of Mr Waldorf and the second refers to the subsequent pistol-whipping him as he lay injured.

Constable Jardine faces charges which both relate to shooting Mr Waldorf.

The judge told the jury: "It is both good law and good sense that a man who is attacked may defend himself. He may do, but only do, what is reasonably necessary for that purpose." If an attack was serious or potentially serious then immediate defensive action might be taken.

"If it is necessary to kill in self-defence the law recognizes that possibility" he said. The law also recognized the need sometimes for a pre-emptive strike to avoid danger.

The judge said that the state of mind of the policemen and their intentions were the facts on which the jury had to decide. If the prosecution had proved that the officers had not acted in reasonable self-defence the jury would have to decide what was their intention.

The judge said that once the jury accepted that the constables had made genuine mistakes, they must put themselves in the detectives' position, believing that David Martin was in the car.

"If you think in a moment of sudden and unexpected peril that [the] person only did what he thought was necessarily honest and instinctive then you would think it very strong evidence that only reasonable defensive action was taken."

The judge said that Martin's background, criminal record and recent history were of great importance.

He told the jury that it was not so much concerned with the detectives' firearms training as with their training on when and when not to shoot.

"The Metropolitan Police rules for the use of firearms should normally be obeyed by police. "But because someone may occasionally step outside the rule, it does not mean to say the law of the land in relation to self-defence does not apply."

Earlier, Mr Michael Corkery QC, for Constable Finch, of Croxley Green, Hertfordshire, said that his client had laboured under a nightmare for the past nine months. Shocked after the shooting, he sill answered investigators frankly.

Mr John Matthew QC, for Constable Jardine, of Pinner, north-west London, said that the detective was "an ordinary copper" who wanted to continue with his "unspectacular but worthy career".

The trial was adjourned until today, when the judge will complete his summing-up.

Mr Justice Croom-Johnson: Began summing up.



Taking care of killers

A kestrel perching on the gloved hand of Jade Hare, aged three, whose parents run the Raptor Centre at Chilham Castle near Canterbury (Stephen Goodwin writes).

Founded in early 1977, the centre is devoted solely to the conservation of birds of prey.

By giving demonstrations, flying birds free in the castle grounds, and receiving school visits, Eddie and Liz Hare hope to arouse more interest in birds of prey. The centre offers a 24-hour rescue service for sick or injured birds. If they are too badly injured to be released later the Hares house them in pairs and release any offspring. (Photograph: John Manning).

Open door led to Woolworth theft spree

A woman who found the back door of a Woolworth store left open after closing time and stole goods worth more than £750 was given a six-month jail sentence suspended for two years yesterday.

Mrs Patricia Millar, aged 39, the mother of five children, pleaded guilty to stealing from the Colchester store.

The town's magistrates were told that Mrs Millar, of Dilbridge Road, Colchester, took six nightdresses, five scarves, a housecoat, two dressing gowns, five bodywarmers, a jacket, two skirts, eight dresses, 84 items of baby clothing, four pairs of sandals, a torch, 10 shirts, five tee-shirts, 88 pairs of socks, two shopping trolleys, a sports bag and four shopping bags.

The court was told that word got round that the back door of the store was open on Saturday August 13 and goods worth £9,500 vanished. A total of six people were charged.

£1,000 fine for fare dodger

A company director who altered his season ticket and fraudulently used it for a year was fined a total of £1,000 by Croydon magistrates yesterday.

Reginald Booker, aged 41, of Pound Hill, Crawley, West Sussex, admitted altering a season ticket, falsely using it, and dishonestly obtaining a rail journey between Three Bridges and Victoria. He asked for 132 similar offences to be taken into consideration.

Greyhounds to be put down

About 40 greyhounds will have to be put down because of the closure of the Gloucester greyhound stadium this weekend, Mr Sam Ray a trainer, said yesterday. He said it would be impossible to find new kennels for all the 150 hounds kept at the stadium and some would have to be destroyed. The stadium will close after Saturday night's race meeting because the site is to be developed

Plastic pound in the pocket

The Isle of Man's plastic £1 notes, which are virtually indestructible, go into circulation in six weeks. The Manx Treasury wants to retain £1 notes just as Britain plans to replace them with £1 coins.

The green plastic notes, in a material called Bradvek, are expected to last 15 years

Girl's killer gets life sentence

Robert Astley, aged 24, was jailed for life by Birmingham Crown Court yesterday for the murder of Denise Bradbury, aged two, last May.

Astley, of Finchley Road, Kingstanding, Birmingham, had pleaded guilty to murdering the girl whose body was found in a car on wasteland. As he was sentenced a scuffle broke out between the girl's family and relatives of the accused.

BBC to unveil Radio 4 changes

By David Hewson

The BBC will unveil some of its long-awaited plans to reshape Radio 4 today and hope that they will quell fears that the station is on the verge of going downmarket in search of larger audiences.

Mr David Hatch, the former head of Radio 2 who took over as controller of Radio 4 in June, is expected to announce a modest reshuffle of the station's evening schedules. BBC executives have also been testing pilot programmes designed to extend the morning run of popular material such as *Start The Week* until midday.

It is understood that from next January, Mr Hatch hopes to introduce new schedules for Radio 4's evening programmes. *Kaleidoscope* will start at 9.45pm; 15 minutes later than at present, partly to enable it to carry reviews of theatre premieres; *A Book at Bedtime* will be brought forward 45 minutes to 10.15pm. *The Financial World Tonight*, which is now a self-contained 15-minute programme, will become part of *The World Tonight*, which will be extended from 30 minutes to an hour starting at 10.30pm.

Mr Hatch is expected to confirm the late-night changes today and to talk about the *station's programme* philosophy in his first press conference since taking on the job. But fears that Radio 4 might become an all news and current affairs station, as once rumoured, are unlikely to be confirmed by today's announcements.

BBC sources indicated that Mr Hatch's comments are only the beginning of the reshaping of Radio 4, however. The corporation is looking closely at its popular early morning *Today* programme and considering extending the current affairs and chat format until midday.

Richard Baker, the former newsreader, who now presents *Omnibus* and Radio 4's *Start The Week*, is due to record a three-hour pilot show for the new morning spot on Saturday. The pilot, which is to be produced by Mr Ian Guardhouse, who has also produced *Start The Week*, will include the morning service and contain several of the news elements of *Today*.

Mr Bryan Marriott, the controller of Radio 2, defended his decision to drop Mr Pete Murray and Mr Ed "Stewpot" Stewart yesterday.

"I am not prepared to let the network stagnate, and Pete Murray's style of broadcasting is dated", Mr Marriott said. "It is time to inject new blood into our programming."

Mr Steve Jones who has presented television game shows is to take over Miss Gloria Hunniford's lunchtime show when she moves to Mr Stewart's afternoon slot. Mr Ken Bruce, a Scottish broadcaster, is to take over one of Mr Murray's weekend shows and the second will be replaced by a jazz programme. The BBC said it planned to employ Mr Stewart in an unspecified role in the future.

MP's plan for contract dialysis

By Richard Dowden

Sir Bernard Braine, Conservative MP for Essex Southeast, has urged Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, to act to alleviate the plight of National Health Service kidney patients.

In a letter to the minister Sir Bernard asks him to introduce a system of "contractual dialysis", which would involve private companies providing dialysis to reduce the strain on health service resources.

According to Mrs Elizabeth Ward, founder and president of the British Kidney Patient Association, at least 2,000 people suffering from renal failure die every year.

"With the very severe cuts in this area of the health service the number could rise by a further 55", she said. Her organization campaigns to provide dialysis for all patients who suffer from renal failure.

"I am convinced that a system of contractual dialysis would save many lives and at the same time release valuable NHS resources for other projects", Sir Bernard said.

Leading article, page 13

Appeal for £12m to fight child abuse

A national campaign to raise £12m next year to combat child abuse was launched on London yesterday, backed by Princess Margaret and the Prime Minister.

The National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children says that a baby each week from injuries inflicted by parents. Many more are maimed. It is marking its 1984 centenary by launching the campaign from which it intends to set up a national network of 60 child protection teams over the next five years. The first will open by the end of 1984.

Dr Alan Gilmour, director of the society, said: "In this way we shall be able to respond even more effectively to children and parents in need". The teams will bring together the society's services and expertise, including inspectors, family centres, play groups and special units to work within communities.

Dr Gilmour said that 50,000 babies a year suffered physical or mental torture, gross neglect, sexual abuse or emotional starvation.

The appeal will be headed by the Duke of Westminster and backed by 60 local committees. In a message of support,

Princess Margaret, the society's president, said: "It seems incredible that in this country still thousands of children every year suffer from neglect, physical or mental cruelty – or are just unloved." Mrs Thatcher said: "It is profoundly sad that we still need a society to prevent cruelty to children. But we do."

A publicity campaign will be launched in the new year. Poster sites will carry pictures of battered children from 100 years ago and today. The message reads: "The faces change. The bruises don't."

The society is spending £250,000 on advertising and mailing, in spite of a financial crisis in which it has spent £2m from reserves in the past three years.

At a regional launching of the appeal in Manchester, Mr Neil Todd, head of a "battered baby" unit in the Fallowfield district, said reports of the sexual-abuse of children have shown an "extremely worrying" increase over the past year.



Rights group concern over action on kerb crawlers

From Our Own Correspondent

The National Council for Civil Liberties said yesterday that it was concerned about the police action against kerb crawlers in Nottingham's vice district which lead to 13 men being bound over in the sum of £100 to keep the peace for a year.

The council said: "We are concerned for the rights of women not to be molested or solicited as they walk along the streets. But we are also worried about the blanket method in which the law was applied in order to catch a large number of people."

The council said there was a risk of innocent people being caught in such an operation.

The men were summoned under a law which dates back to 1361 that was designed to protect "merchants and others *passing along the highways* of the realm from being disturbed".

Nottingham's vice-squad disclosed yesterday that a further 30 men are to appear before the city's magistrates to face charges under the 600-year-old Justice of the Peace Act.

The police are receiving the backing of residents in Hyson Green, who are collecting car numbers and sending them to police headquarters.

Inspector Keith Newman, head of the squad, said he favoured a new law to tackle men who seek prostitutes in cars or on foot. "At present we are having to take action under one of the oldest laws on the statute book to deal with one of the oldest professions."

In Sheffield, the police said they may follow the lead taken by Nottingham to clear streets of prostitutes

Mr Robert Goslin, assistant chief constable (operations), said: "The police action [in Nottingham] appears to show *certain moves can be made* against kerb crawlers. We shall be looking at the legal implications and will urgently review the situation with a view to taking similar actions."

TV hitch may be curbed

By a Staff Reporter

The legal loophole that allows hotels to place a television set in every bedroom but pay only one broadcasting licence may soon be closed by new legislation.

Mr Douglas Hurd, Minister of State at the Home Office, revealed that the department was reviewing the licence anomaly when he launched a campaign against licence dodging yesterday. At the moment hotels pay for more than one television licence only if they have rooms for long-term guests.

Critics of the way the licence system works have pointed out for some years that modern hotels frequently offer hundreds of colour televisions in their rooms for a total cost of £46 a year.

But any change in the law is likely to be bitterly contested by hoteliers, who say that they could not afford the sharp rise in operating costs.

Mr Hurd unveiled the Home Office's new television detector van which is *10 times more* sensitive in tracking down sets. A fleet of 22 vans started work in London yesterday. They will tour the country

Peugeot's hopes on 'supermini'

By Clifford Webb

A new Peugeot "supermini" which its makers hope will restore the flagging United Kingdom fortunes of the largest *French motor manufacturer is* among several new cars making their British debuts at Motorfair the dealer-orientated car show which opens in Earls Court, London, tomorrow.

The Peugot 205 is already a success in France having captured 6 per cent of the market in its first nine months and replaces the 104 which failed to make any impression on British motorists.

Just over 12ft long compared with Metro's 11ft 2in and the Escort's 13ft 4in, the 205 will straddle two car categories. A new type of rear suspension provides excellent roadholding and a comfortable ride.



French challenger: The Peugeot 205 GL

Also making its British debut is the latest offering from Hyundai of South Korea which entered the United Kingdom market only 18 months ago with the smaller Pony. The new Hyundai Stellar is aimed at the 1.6 medium saloon market and is very much in the Ford Cortina mould with rear-wheel drive and generous passenger and luggage room.

BMW is showing what it claims to be the world's first dual personality automatic gearbox. A small switch on the gearchange console selects high gear ratios for economy or lower "sports" ratios for fast acceleration. It will cost £315 and will be available on top range 6 and 7 series BMWs.

New to Britain is the BMW *318i which uses a fuel injected* version of the BMW 316s 1800cc engine. It is expected to sell well in the company car sector

Lock up glue, MP says

Mr Greville Janner, Labour MP for Leicester West, appealed yesterday to hardwear stores to make it harder for young people to obtain potentially dangerous brands of glue.

"It is impossible to ban glue from shops, but it is entirely reasonable to ask shopkeepers to keep any brand which is known to be potentially dangerous locked up or behind the counter," he said.

Mr Janner has been approached in the past few weeks by *several parents whose* children have become addicted

More than 100 young people died because of glue sniffing in 1981 and 1982,

Marital stress 'a major cause of absenteeism'

Marriage breakdowns are causing industry and commerce *incalculable losses*, Sir Anthony Jolliffe, the Lord Mayor of London, said yesterday.

Speaking yesterday at the launching of a £1m appeal for the Marriage Research Centre, Sir Anthony said that marital stress caused a large proportion of the millions of days lost through sickness. "It makes great sense for industry and commerce to support the study of the causes of marriage breakdown", he said.

The Marriage Research Centre, based at the Central Middlesex Hospital, conducts research into marriage and provides a clinical service to couples experiencing marriage problems.

One problem is that doctors writing notes for people absent from work through marital problems put down depression, nervous exhaustion or stress as the reason for absence, so statistics are difficult to collate.

Elephant's death prompts zoo policy review

By Thomson Prentice

A lethal injection finally put Pole Pole, the 17-year-old African elephant at Regent's Park Zoo, out of her misery on Monday night. But she had never been a very happy animal.

"She may just have decided to lie down and die", according to Mr David Jones, assistant director of London Zoo. Whatever the reason, once Pole Pole went down, no amount of pushing and pulling with winches and slings could get her up again.

Orphaned as a baby by a cull in Kenya, her potential mates massacred by poachers, Pole Pole achieved brief love and affection as the star of a film. Her name in Swahili means "Slowly, Slowly", and it was in *An Elephant Called Slowly* that she appeared with Virginia McKenna in 1967.

Pole Pole came to Regent's Park in 1968, but Mr Jones said she had always been a very difficult animal "and could be a dangerous one". Miss McKenna cried yesterday when she heard the news; her husband, Mr Bill Travers, reacted angrily.

"In the last two years the great concern of people who went to see her was her miserable condition", he said. "This does raise the issue whether animals like this can really be kept successfully in captivity."

He and Miss McKenna had been campaigning to have Pole Pole returned to her natural habitat in Africa. But Mr Jones said the zoo had made inquiries and concluded that no suitable place in Africa could be found for her.

Plans were made to transfer her instead to Whipsnade zoo, but last week the animal became trapped in a transport container and showed signs of lameness after being freed. She was sedated and examined on Monday, but when the anaesthetic wore off she could not get up again. "We tried throughout the day, but by last night it was quite obvious that she was not going to rise", Mr Jones said.

"One knows from experience that if an animal of that weight – she was almost four tons – will not get up within two to three hours, then mechanical aids just upset her even more. She would have died of exhaustion."

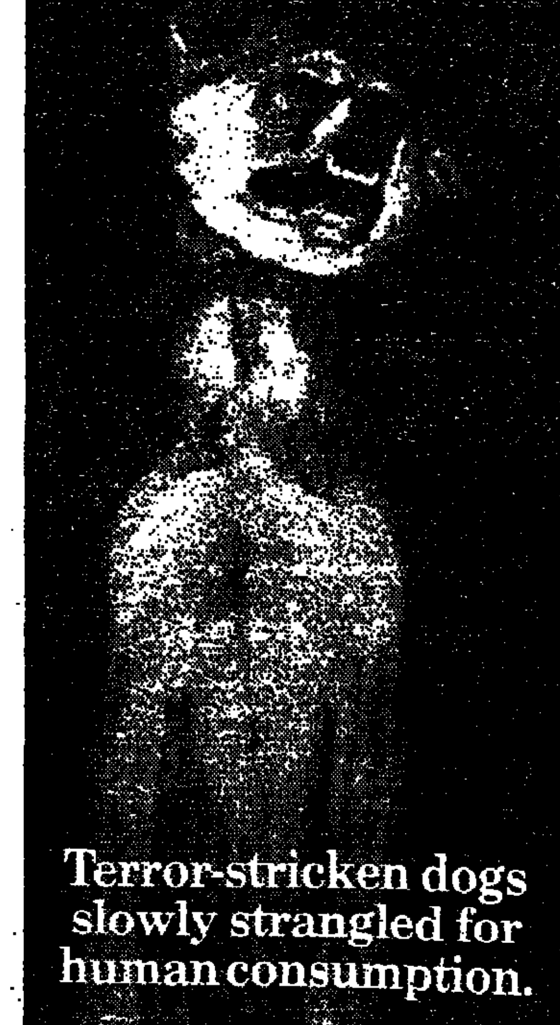
Part of the explanation for Pole Pole's unhappy existence at the zoo was that she had not been trained, Mr Jones said. "When she first came to us there was a move not to train animals too much." As a result she was less adaptable and more difficult to handle.

The zoo will now change its policy and in future elephants will be thoroughly trained, he said. As an example, Dilberta, a three-year-old Asian elephant was shown ambling around the zoo yesterday, escorted by a keeper. Pole Pole had been kept in the concrete and brick elephant house, which Mr Jones said was unsuitable for wild, untrained animals.

"It was built for tame elephants, and it is fine for them."

"This is a very sad day", her keeper, Mr William James, said. "We worked for many hours trying to get Pole Pole up and the staff became more and more depressed when we realized that it would not work."

The zoo is now looking for a second baby elephant as a companion for Dilberta. "We had to keep Pole Pole away from the baby because she would almost certainly have killed it", Mr James said. "She was a dangerous animal and has knocked several people down.



Grammar school borough is blamed for poor teaching

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

A tough report on the Conservative-controlled London borough of Sutton, which has retained its grammar schools, was issued yesterday by the schools inspectors (HMIs).

The report said that many of the 44 primary and 16 secondary schools were characterized "by over-direction by the teachers and passivity in the pupils, many of whom, particularly the most able, are not sufficiently extended".

"A combination of tightly controlled staffing levels and below average levels of funding for primary and secondary pupils leads to teachers not having enough time to plan, nor the means to implement new courses to respond to pupils' needs, national initiatives and changing social and economic conditions."

The report, compiled between 1979 and 1982 by 76 inspector's who spent 460 days in the borough, says that the lack of resources is particularly acute in the small secondary modern schools. "The development of a better balance of practical and theoretical learning across the curriculum is impeded by general shortages of resources and schools' inability to replace obsolescent books and equipment."

In two primary schools parents contributed more money in 1981-82 than the local authority gave in the General School Allowance. The money was used to buy audio-visual aids, large items of equipment and books.

The report says that the local school inspectorate is too small and lacks the range of qualifications needed to give schools guidance. It says that Sutton's *pupil-teacher ratio* in primary schools of 24.9 to one was the worst of all English local educational authorities in 1981-82. The secondary ratio of 17.1 to one was below the national average.

In primary schools much of the work was narrow in conception and the standards only high in mathematics and English, the inspectors said. In secondary schools from the fourth year up "the perceived demands of public examination appear to exercise an undue and restrictive influence on the curriculum and on the work of pupils".

While the inspectors emphasized that the need of the academically more able pupils were not fully understood and that their curiosity had not been aroused, they said that examination results were good.

Dr David Trafford, leader of Sutton Council, said yesterday that the report was idealistic and showed a slight political bias against the selective system.

He will table a motion at the next council meeting which says: "We acknowledge that our emphasis on traditional teaching methods as a means of preparation for public examinations leads to a less broad approach to the teaching of the curriculum. However, we believe that basic literacy and numeracy in the primary school and a thorough preparation for examinations at secondary level are what the parents of this area expect, and we have no intention of making changes in our approach to the curriculum at the expense of these basic educational aims.

"The Secretary of State for Education and Science will be informed that the staffing and resource implications of the report are incompatible with the Department of the Environment's expenditure targets and we find reports of this type emanating from a government department are less than helpful."



Agca stops Rome's traffic

Guarded by armed police in bullet-proof jackets, Mehmet Ali Agca, the Turk serving a life sentence for shooting the Pope, is escorted back to Rebibbia prison after reenacting his assassination attempt of May 13, 1981, in front of two Bulgarian magistrates (John Earl writes from Rome).

Traffic in central Rome was held up for three hours yesterday as the Turk went through a lengthy reconstruction. He was given a toy pistol and made to dismount from a car in Via Della Conciliazione, the street in front of St Peter's Square, at the spot where he alleges he was driven by Mr Sergei Antonov, a Bulgarian Airline official held in prison since last November for suspected involvement in the shooting.

The reconstruction, organized by Signor Ilario Martella, the Italian magistrate in charge of the case, was attended by lawyers representing Ali Agca and Mr Antonov and also by the Bulgarian magistrates, Mr Jordan Olmankov and Mr Marko Petov.

Ali Agca claims the Bulgarian Secret Service masterminded the attempt on the Pope. Yesterday Mr Antonov's lawyers said: "For us nothing has changed. We are convinced Mr Antonov has nothing to do with this affair."

First polls for a decade

Peronists and Radicals court 18 million voters

From Andrew Thompson
Buenos Aires

On October 30, for the first time in 10 years, general elections will be held in Argentina. The country's 17.89 million registered voters will be electing the President, the two Houses of Congress, the provincial governors and legislatures, and the mayors and municipal councillors around the country.

Just under four million members of the electorate, brought up under military rule, will be voting for the first time in their lives.

While there are more than 300 political parties in the country, most are purely local in nature. Only 11 parties or coalitions are putting up presidential candidates.

The Peronists are led by Sěnor Italo Luder, a 66-year-old constitutional lawyer and former Senate leader. They were the traditional mass party from 1946 and won the elections in 1973 with 62 per cent of the vote, but the death of their charismatic founder, General Juan Domingo Perón, and other problems, are expected to reduce their total this time round.

Sěnor Raul Alfonsin, the 54-year-old candidate for the Radical Party, is mounting the most serious challenge. The Radicals, essentially a middle class party, have hitherto found it hard work to win more than a 25 per cent share of the popular vote. But Sěnor Alfonsin's popularity, and his attempts to break into Peronism's working class constituency, are now expected to get results. The key issue is whether he can advance enough to snatch the presidency out of Sěnor Luder's hands.

Two parties are battling for third place: the left-wing Intransigents, led by Señor Oscar Alende, a fiery former Governer of Buenos Aires province, and the Movement for Integration and Development, which emphasizes industrialization as the solution to Argentina's chronic instability, and whose candidate is Señor Rogelio Frigerio.

Next in order of the likely results are bunched the right-wing Federal Alliance of Señor Francisco Manrique, a former Navy captain; the Christian Democrats under Señor Francisco Cerro; and the centre-left *Social Democratic Alliance.*

Free market economics are represented by Señor Alvaro Alsogaray, a former Army officer turned businessman who leads the Union of the Democratic Centre.

There are also two far-left parties, of vague Trotskyist inspiration. The Workers' Party is fielding Señor Gregorio Flores, a trade unionist and former political prisoner. The Movement Towards Socialism candidate is Señor Luis Zamora, a lawyer and human rights activist. Finally, Señor Guillermo Estevez Boero is standing for the Popular Socialist Party.

The Communist Party, along with a mixed bag of other groups, including the Popular Conservatives and the Party for Social Democracy, is supporting the Peronist candidate.

The presidential elections are indirect, and will be determined by decisions taken either in a 600-member electoral college, or, in the last instance, in a joint sitting of Congress.

The constitutional procedure for choosing the President is particularly important as there is a high probability that neither Señor Luder nor Señor Alfonsin will obtain an absolute majority.

Two senators are elected for each of the country's 24 electoral districts but the number of deputies varies according to population, from 144 in the densely populated Buenos Aires province down to four in Tierra del Fuego. There will be 48 senators and 252 deputies. Each district produces a numer of electoral college members equivalent to twice the sum of its senators and deputies. The electors are chosen on the basis of proportional representation.

The system works to under-represent densely populated areas such as Buenos Aires province, the federal capital, and Cordoba, and to over-represent the least inhabited provinces. Buenos Aires province, for example, has 36 per cent of the electorate, but will choose only 24 per cent of the 600-strong electoral college.

If no candidate has a majority in the electoral college, alliances are possible. Thus if Señor Alfonsin came a close second to Señor Luder in the popular vote, he could still reach the presidency by allying himself with other parties' electors in the college, such as those from the intransigents or the movementfor integration and development.

While constitutionally possible, such a move may be politically dangerous, because the "first minority" would complain bitterly.

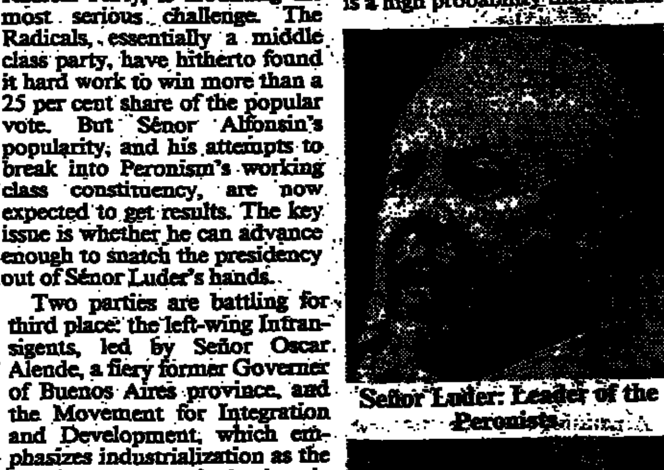
Both the Intransigents and the Movement for Intergration and Development are not making any promises on whom they will support.

If deadlock prevails in the electoral college, the final decision is taken by a joint sitting of the senators and deputies. Here the same type of alliances will be tried again.

Many observers fear that a long, drawn-out battle in the electoral college and Congress over choosing the President would lenghten the period of political "drift" in the country, at a time when the foreign debt crisis, among other issues, needs quick decisions.

The current military Government has set the end of January, 1984, as the deadline for handing power to the incoming civilians, but with the military regime seen as an increasingly divided and lame duck administration, it is hoped that the date can be brought forward to December 15 or even earlier.

ARGENTINE ELECTIONS



Señor Luder: Leader of the Peronists.



Señor Alfonsin: The Radical candidate.

Union leader shouted down at rally

From Our Correspondent, Buenos Aires

Argentina's Peronists celebrated their traditional "Loyalty Day" with two mass rallies in córdoba and Buenos Aires. But at the rally in the capital the crowds booed and hissed a speech by one of the party's senior leaders, pelting him with coins and sticks.

More than 100,000 people turned out on the streets of córdoba, Argentina's second city, to hear a speech by Señor Italo Luder, the party's presidential candidate. The radicals, Señor Luder's main electorial opponents in the polls due on October 30, are particularly strong in Córdoba, and the candidate has been concentrating his efforts there.

The Peronist leader condemned the military government in his speech, promising a future of "justice, freedom, and sovereignty" under a peronist government.

In Buenos Aires, a crowd of more than 150,000 people packed a local football stadium. The festive atmosphere turned tense when Señor Lorenzo Miguel, the right-wing engineering worker's union leader and vice-president of the party, tried to make a speech.

Señor Miguel was greeted a hail of missles, booing and hissing, and chants of "Go away". When he called his critics "infiltrators".

Fights broke out near the platform, and for a moment the possibility of a large-scale disaster loomed, as the stadium was over-crowded and the doors had been closed.

Señor Saúl Ubaldini, a popular trade union leader, was able to calm the crowd, however, and Señor Miguel,

Señor Miguel has beenaccused by the Radicals to conducting secret negotiations with army officers to guarantee that they will not face prosecution for their role in human rights violations.

His humiliation at the hands of the Peronists rank-and-file shows that the distrust is shared, and may mark the beginning of the end of his role as the "power behind the throne" in the party.

Monday's rallies were to commemorate October 17, 1945, when mass demonstrations prevented the dismissal of Colonel Juan Domingo Perón from the military Government.

Motorways 'in state of thrombosis'

By Clifford Webb
Motoring Correspondent

The Government should make immediate provision in its next Budget to improve and expand the motorway system, the president of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders said last night.

Mr George Turnbull, speaking at the society's annual dinner, said the motorway system was abysmally short and "suffering from an advanced state of thrombosis".

He told of his own experiences as a weekly traveller between London and his home in the Midlands. "This means I use the M1 a great deal and I cannot recall a single occasion during the past five years when I have not had to contend with contraflows, cordoned-off lanes, diversions and a programme of almost continuous maintenance."

He said he wished he had had the presence of mind to invest in companies making the red and white plastic cones which had become all too familiar on our roads.

Like many others he had become increasingly disturbed that we consistently underspent the national budget allocated for roads. The £10bn raised in taxation from the motorist and other road users was three times the actual amount spent on roads.

Mr Turnbull continued: "There is no doubt in my mind that the environmentalist lobby has gained a lot of public sympathy for issues like the heavier lorry because of the appalling state of our roads."

The affluent society of 1983

By Frances Williams
Economics Correspondent

Progress towards greater equality in the distribution of wealth virtually came to a halt in the mid-1970s, according to the latest statistics published by the Inland Revenue.

They show that in 1981, the richest 5 per cent of the population owned 45 per cent of total personal wealth in Britain, the same as in 1979 and only fractionally less than the 46 per cent it owned in 1976. In the previous 10 years the share of the richest 5 per cent had fallen sharply from 56 per cent in 1966.

The richest 1 per cent, with wealth valued at more than £100,000 in 1981, saw their share of total wealth drop from 33 per cent in 1966 to 24 per cent in 1976. But it has since stabilized, and it was still 23 per cent in 1981.

The figures relate to marketable wealth, that is, assets that can be sold. Of those by far the most important are people's houses, which accounted for nearly half the £318,000m total in 1979. Insurance policies come next at 17 per cent of total marketable wealth.

Stocks and shares, once a prime source of wealth for the rich, make up only 11 per cent of the total.

If pension rights are included, the distribution of wealth becomes less unequal, although again the trend towards greater equality seems to have ground to a halt in the mid-1970s.

Inland Revenue Statistics, 1983 (Stationery Office: £9.50).

Chirac turns union poll into political fight

From Dianna Geddes, Paris

For the first time in more than 20 years, French workers, students, the self-employed and the retired go to the polls today to elect union representatives responsible for adminstering the social security and health insurance funds, whose annual outlay of 900 billion francs (£75 billion) is bigger than the government's annual expenditure.

The managerial and financial aspects of the election, in which about 30 million people over the age of 16 are eligible to vote, have almost been forgotten in the overwhelming interest being shown in its political implications. The opposition has done its utmost to present the election as another national test of confidence in the government.

It has artificially split the five main unions fielding candidates into two camps: the "pro-government revolutionaries", represented by the communist-led CGT and the Socialist CFDT, and the "Reformists", represented by the staunchly independent Force Ouvrière, the Catholic CFTC, and the white-collar CGC.

The "reformists", by no means all of whom see themselves as identified with the opposition, have been given the unsolicited backing of opposition leaders like M. Jacques Chirac and M. Raymond Barre, the National Front, the main employers' organization, and the associations representing the liberal professions.

M. Paul Marchelli, number two in the CGC, which despite its claims of independence is probably the most right-wing union, expressed a widely-held opposition view when he acused the CGT and the CFDT of being "the channels of transmission of the two main parties which govern the country today". It added "No Frenchman or woman could accept that the social security budget be managed in as lamentable conditions as those of the nation."

Despite the Government's efforts to play down the election's political importance, people will be looking with interest at the right-left split and also studying the relative positions of the unions whose future influence will be affected by the result.

Only a fifth of French workers belong to any union. Despite a sharp decline over the past decade, the OGT is still the biggest union with just over a million members, followed closely by the CFDT and the moderate Force Ouvrière, each with probably just under one million members. Some way behind come the CGC and the CFTC, each with about a quarter of a million members.

Membership does not necessarily reflect the degree of a union's support among the total working population, hence the importance of today's elections.

In the last national election of union representatives (for Ombudsmen) in December, 1982, which involved less than half the number of those eligible to vote today, the CGT obtained 37 per cent of the vote, the CFDT 24 per cent, Force Ouvrière 18 per cent, the CGC 10 per cent, and the CFTC 9 per cent.

Pretoria to enforce white areas

From Michael Hornsby
Johannesburg

The South African Government has announced that it will take "drastic measures" against Indians and mixed-blood "Coloureds" who it says are living illegally in an area of Johannesburg reserved for whites. It will also impose heavy fines on white landlords who accept them as tenants.

The announcement, by Mr Pen Kotze, the Minister of Community Development, comes just two weeks before white South Africans vote in a referendum on a new constitution which would extend the franchise, on qualified terms, to Indians and Coloureds, and give them a limited say in policy-making.

It was evidently designed to dispel any lingering illusions or fears that implementation of the new constitution would in any way weaken the main pillars of apartheid such as the Group Areas Act, which enforces racially segregated residential areas.

The Rev Allan Hendrickse, leader of the Labour Party and the main spokesman for conservative coloured opinion, said his party would have to "review" its decision to take part in the new constitution if Mr Kotze's statement was "representative of the Government's attitude to change".

Mr Kotze's threats were directed at Coloureds and Indians occupying "hundreds of dwellings" in what he described as the "traditionally white" Johannesburg suburb of Mayfair.

Kenyan airman loses death sentence appeal

From Our Correspondent
Nairobi

Two judges of the Kenya High Court have upheld the death sentence passed at a court martial earlier this year on an Air Force corporal who was said to have been one of the ringleaders in the abortive coup attempt in August last year.

This is the first result of an appeal against a death sentence arising from the coup attempt. Corporal Charles Hongo was sentenced to death for treason after evidence that he led mutineers at the Nanyuki air base.

London facing years of chaos, Livingstone says

By David Walker, Local Government Correspondent

London faces several years of disruption in such important municipal services as fire and transport, Mr Kenneth Livingstone, leader of the Greater London Council said yesterday.

Presenting the Labour majority's response to the recent White Paper on local government, he told the council of "the appalling potential for conflict and disorder" contained in the Government's simultaneous plans to cut the rates of high spending councils and abolish the GLC.

Accusing the Government of "cynical manipulation" he envisaged that in May 1985 the democratically-elected GLC would be turned over from Labour to Conservative control as borough nominees took over for a transitional year before abolition in 1986.

"Frankly, I do not know what will happen", the Labour leader said. But he promised both that the Labour members of the GLC would fulfill their manifesto commitments for as long as they were in power and that the London Labour Party would urge Labour councils to secede from any ramshackle joint bodies set up in the GLC's stead.

Mr Livingstone said the municipal crises of Poplar in the 1920s and Clay Cross in the 1970s were poor guides to the present imbroglio. "No one knows how local government is going to get through the first six months of 1985."

He did not rule out the mass resignation of Labour councillors who were prevented by the government from carrying out the policies on which they had been elected. But he indicated that the careful salting away of money in reserves by the GLC might mean that high spending could continue into 1985 while government controls on rate levels were observed.

According to the GLC's response to the government, about 1,400 fire service staff might lose their jobs if spending were cut to target levels. That would increase the risk to life and property.

Advocates of joint boards and quangos with a single function should heed the lesson given by the performance of such single-purpose authorities as the Thames Water Authority and the London Ambulance Service. Since the early 1970s they had increased their costs by 21 per cent and 27 per cent respectively, ovr and above the rate of inflation.

Man in US spy case 'given shopping list'

San Francisco (AP) – The man who is alleged to have sold vital US defence secrets for $250,000 (£166,000) began his espionage career after being presented with a Soviet "shopping list" for information by two spies, officials say.

Mr James Durward Harper, a computer consultant, was held without bail yesterday after a brief appearance on Monday before a magistrate on a charge of espionage involving information allegedly passed to Polish spies and routed to the Soviet Union.

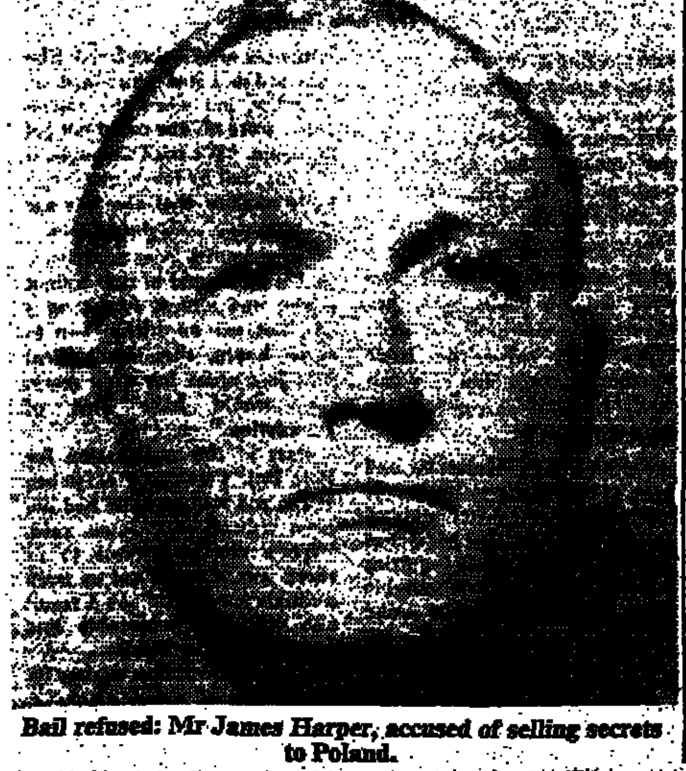
Mr Harper is alleged to have obtained photocopies of sensitive defence research through Ruby Louise Schuler, his late wife, who worked for Systems Control Inc, a computer company in Palo Alto, California.

"I have no intention of hiring a lawyer," Mr Harper said. "My intent is to cooperate with the Government in every way I can to expedite the proceedings."

According to an FBI affidavit filed in the Federal Court, about 100 "extremely sensitive" classified documents – some with Mr Harper's fingerprints – were passed in a series of 14 meetings over a four-and-a-half-year period. They included details about the minuteman intercontinental missile and materials aimed at helping the United States survive a first-strike nuclear attack.

The secrets apparently were of tremendous value to the KGB which was said to be "extremely excited"

Soviet-block intelligence agents twice got commendations on July 22, 1980, for their role in obtaining the materials. The affidavit said the FBI was tipped off in May, 1979, by a high-ranking officer in the Polish intelligence service, which is known as SB.



Bail refused: Mr James Harper, accused of selling secrets to Poland.

Evangelist and Lutheran battle over Queensland

From Tony Duboudin, Melbourne

Saturday's state election in Queensland will be as much a clash of religious styles as a political contest. Both the main protagonists are publicly committed Christians.

Mr Joh Bjelke-Petersen, the Premier and National Party leader, is a Lutheran, son of a minister, with a strong fundamentalist streak, while Mr Keith Wright, the Labour leader, is a born-again evangelist.

Neither man has been reluctant to invoke God during the campaign. Mr Bjelke-Petersen, in particular, has raised the spectre of the godless Labour Party and the dire consequences should the socialists win on Saturday.

As for Mr Terry White, the Liberal Party leader, and the man who was at the centre of the controversy which precipitated the election, his religious affinities are not public knowledge.

On Monday, Mr Bjelke-Petersen, in a style reminiscent of the Bible belt of the Deep South of the United States, said that atheists, drug addicts, republicans and socialists were poised to destroy Queensland if Labour won power.

He said he believed that many people were unaware of "the atheistic attitude of many Labour people". Not only did they want to take the words "God" and "Queen" out of the national oath of allegiance, as part of their move towards republicanism, but, the Premier said, they were determined to get everybody growing and smoking marijuana.

"If these people won power they would ignore and bypass the most important part of living and that is the ethical and Christian part.

"You can have leaders who do not believe or reject parts of the Christian belief. We are a Christian nation, but half the ALP (Australian Labour Party) will not take an oath on the Bible", he said.

When it was pointed out, on a recent television current affairs programme, that his Labour opposite number was also a committed Christian Mr Bjelke-Petersen replied: "He's not my sort of Christian".

Mr Wright, on the other hand, takes a lower key, though no less committed, Christian stance. His style has been likened to that of President Carter on the campaign trail, which is appropriate for a man who would lead the state known to Sydney and Melbourne dwellers as the deep North.

The similarity between Mr Carter and Mr Wright is probably no accident; the Queensland Labour leader spent 12 weeks in the United States in 1979.

He spent six days a week on the road spreading the gospel in the United States. Last year Mr Wright nearly gave up politics to take up full-time evangelical work in America. "I prayed a great deal and decided I could do more as a politician" he said at the time.

Soon after making that statement he was chosen as Labour Party leader. He is quite unashamed in saying that he believes his mission as a politician is the result of divine guidance. The signs are increasingly that the contest will be between Mr Bjelke Petersen and Mr Wright, as the Liberal Party is torn by political infighting.

Sniper-plagued airport picked as site for Lebanon peace talks

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

After three weeks spent squabbling over the venue for their national reconciliation conference, the Lebanese Government and opposition leaders decided yesterday they would gather at Beirut international airport tomorrow for the first in a series of meetings that could change the country's constitutional structure.

Troops of the multinational force in Beirut, including United States Marines, will guard the delegates, who will include pro-Syrian politicians as well as government ministers. Syria and Saudi Arabia will also have representatives at the conference.

President Amin Gemayel's most recent suggestion was that the meetings should be held in the Health Ministry building on the old Beirut front line, but Mr Walid Jumblatt, the Druze militia leader, agreed in Damascus yesterday that he would be prepared to travel to Beirut airport and meet the Lebanese head of state under the protection of the multinational force.

Since Mr Jumblatt has been demanding the withdrawal of the international force from Beirut, on the ground that American ships and French jets had both attacked his artillery positions in the Chouf mountains last month, his expression of confidence came as something of a surprise.

British and Italian troops may be invited to guard the delegates, since neither the Druze nor the Shia Muslim Amal movement, also to be represented at the talks, have found reason to complain about these contingents.

Western diplomats have been dismayed to discover in the past few days that senior members of the Lebanese Government, including to some extent President Gemayel himself, still believe the talks are more a formality than the start of a process that may alter Lebanon's political shape.

Syria and its political allies in Lebanon are intent on gaining some radical reforms – the ending or setting aside of the May 17 agreement between Lebanon and Israel and changes in the command structure of the Lebanese Army.

While the United States wants the May 17 agreement to continue, it believes Mr Gemayel will have to make substantial concessions over the Army and that the Phalange Party's control of political power within the Government must be weakened. President Gemayel, however, spoke of the conference last week as "a camouflage", a distraction that delayed the withdrawal of foreign armies.

The conference will start none too soon. The fracturing ceasefire in Lebanon yesterday closed even the main road between Beirut and the airport as sniper fire from Shia Muslims in Bourj El-Barajneh, presumably directed at Lebanese Army positions near the terminal, crackled across the boulevard running south of the capital.

NEW YORK: The mandate of the United Nations peacekeeping force in southern Lebanon was extended for a further six months by the Security Council yesterday, while it again deferred a final decision on the fate of the troops surrounded by Israeli forces for more than a year (Zoriana Pysariwsky writes).

Shultz warns Iran on Gulf 'blackmail'

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, has made clear that the United States cannot allow Iran to blackmail it by threatening to close the crucial Strait of Hormuz in the oil-exporting Gulf.

Iran has said it may restrict shipping in the Gulf if Iraq uses five Super-Etendard fighters with Exocet missiles due to be received from France.

Mr Shultz told reporters as he flew back to Washington after a visit to Canada: "I do think we don't want to get ourselves into the position where the Iranians, or for that matter anybody else, says 'If you do X or fail to do Y, we'll do something about the Strait of Hormuz ... We don't want to put anybody in the position of successful use of that kind of tactic."

A White House spokesman yesterday emphasized US neutrality in the Gulf war.



Desert contrasts: Beduin complaints of the lack of services provided for them in Israel are illustrated in this photograph. An Arab woman collects laundry outside her home on the outskirts of Tel Sheva, a tent town in the Negev Desert, while in the background is the affluent Jewish town of Omer, a suburb of Be'er Sheva.

Likud risks reopening of stock exchange

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

Urgent attempts to contain the wave of financial panic in Israel will face a crucial test tomorrow when the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange is due to resume partial operations after two weeks of closure prompted by fears of a crash.

Under an agreement reached after intensive negotiations, trading in bonds will be permitted to start again and transactions in all other securities – including the vulnerable bank shares estimated to be worth more than £4,500m – will begin on Sunday after the two-day break for the Sabbath.

The Government has made repeated appeals to the public not to embark on further panic selling of Stock Exchange assets. The present crisis was provoked by mass selling of bank shares by investors anxious to transfer them into foreign currency, in anticipation of a big devaluation. The sellers appeared justified when the shekel was devalued by 23 per cent.

Some Israeli economists, and many citizens who did not own any of the popular but overvalued bank shares, have been *bitterly critical of the government scheme* to try to maintain about 85 per cent of their pre-closure value by effectively turning them into dollar-linked bonds, redeemable over a five to six-year period.

Writing in yesterday's *Jerusalem Post*, Mr Stephen Plaut, member of the Israel Institute for Social and Economic Studies, likened the bank share boom to the 18th-century South Sea Bubble.

"From now on the Government will use funds from the nation's coffers to propup the artificially inflated stocks of the commercial banks", he complained.

Icebreakers mass to punch way to ships

Moscow – In a desperate effort to save ships still trapped in the frozen Sea of Chukots, all availabe ice breakers are being massed to smash their way through the ice "like a fist". (Richard Owen writes).

The nuclear-powered ice breaker Lenin has arrived to join its sister ship Leonid Brezhnev and other ice breakers are in the area.

Helicopters and other aircraft are looking for weak spots in the ice to prepare the way for the planned mass assault. The temperature has dropped to –20C.

Editor held in Pakistan

Islamabad – Mr Rafi Butt, chief editor of a local Urdu language daily, *Haider*, was arrested by police at his home and detained for three months under martial law regulations, newspaper sources said.

The paper had ignored advice on the news it could publish.

Blast escape

Charleston (Reuter) No bodies were found by rescue workers searching the debris of a grocery store south of the West Virginian capital demolished by a gas explosion on Monday. Sixteen people were injured and it was initially feared that the owners of five parked cars had died. They were traced, however.

Yangtse upset

Portland (Reuter) – A United States rafting team has postponed until next year an attempt to float 1,700 miles down part of China's Yangtse river because of diplomatic delays. Other countries complained to Peking about not being invited to make similar expeditions.

Callaghan recalls Rasputin

From Richard Owen Moscow

The Russians found in their talks with Mr James Callaghan yesterday that behind his deceptively avuncular manner lay a steely and well-informed approach to East-West affairs.

Mr Callaghan strode temporarily into the East-West limelight with the same relish that he took on unilateralists at the Labour Party conference last month.

Since President Andropov also takes a dim view of unilateralists – he once described them as naive – Mr Callaghan should find some common ground with the Kremlin despite current tensions over the Korean airliner crisis and the Euro-missiles question.

Mr Callaghan was last in Moscow in 1975 as Foreign Secretary, with Sir Harold Wlson, who was then Prime Minister. He seemed to experience a sense of *déjà vu*.

"We went to the Bolshoi" he recalled. "I sat at the end of the row in the royal box. Harold sat in the middle. I leaned across and asked him what it felt like to be in the Tsar's seat. He thought for a moment and replied; 'What's it like to be in Rasputin's?'"

Mr Callaghan deplored the fact that no British Foreign Secretary had held substantive talks in Moscow for some time. He said it was hardly surprising that the Russians placed Britain so low down in their "batting order", after West Germany and France.

Dialogue with Russia was all the more important at times of dangerous tension, but he added modestly that it was not up to him to do so. That was up to the Government.

After talks with Mr Boris Ponomaryov, a candidate Politburo member, Mr Callaghan travels today to Volgograd, as Stalingrad is now called.

He recalled his first trip to Russia in 1945, when he inspected war damage at Stalingrad as a young naval lieutenant. "I think I looked rather impressive in my greatcoat."

Stalingrad had given him a feeling of "shared warmth" for the Soviet people – "if that does not sound too naive" – but not for the Soviet bureaucracy.

Athens socialist summit bears fruit

Surprise EEC deal clears way for Iberian entry

From Ian Murray Luxembourg

After eight years of near-deadlock negotiations for the entry of Spain and Portugal into the EEC can begin in earnest. This follows the unexpected agreement in Luxembourg early yesterday on ways of marketing agricultural products from the Mediterranean area.

Agreement was an essential precondition for any meaningful discussions with the two applicant countries. Despite two years of detailed discussion in agriculture councils little or no progress was made until yesterday. Tha aim is now to put together an EEC negotiating position on agriculture by the end of the year.

It is probably not a complete coincidence that the breakthrough came after the "socialist summit" of European prime ministers in Athens over the weekend when both Dr Mario Soares of Portugal and Señor Felipe Gonzáles of Spain complained about slow progress in negotiations. The French, Italian and Greek prime ministers present were left in no doubt about the mounting irritation at the delay.

It was as a result of compromise and concessions made by these three countries that yesterday's agreement was possible. Señor Fernando Moran, the Spanish Foreign Minister, afterwards thanked both Greece and Italy for their generosity in making agreement possible.

Essentially the new agreement covers the way in which fruit and vegetables, like citrus fruits, tomatoes, apricots and aubergines, can be supported and marketed. There was no detailed discussion of olive oil, although Mr Michael Jopling, the British Agriculture Minister, insisted on a sentence being put into the minutes to the effect that there must be no money for unwanted production.

Señor Moran welcomed the move but was under no illusions that it meant Spanish entry was just around the corner. He refused to speculate on when entry would occur although he insisted that "membership of Europe is a priority objective in our policies." There was no question of Spain withdrawing its application to join.

There was no discussion of the Gibraltar problem during the meeting between the Spanish Foreign Minister and the Council.

● Cash crisis: The 10 EEC agriculture ministers were lectured on the way the Community had run short of money this year, and several of them were "irritated" by what they heard, according to Mr Jopling.

The lecture was delivered by Mr Poul Dalsager, the Agriculture Commissioner, who last week shocked the Community by announcing he had been forced to freeze payment of agricultural advances totalling around £240m because there *would not* be *enough money in* this year's EEC budget to meet all the bills.

"As recently as September we were looking forward to economies resulting from lower-than-usual harvests and world prices," he told the ministers. "But ... those hoped-for economies have not yet materialized."

Enthusiasm waning on sixth day

From Michael Binyon Bonn

Weighed down with clanking chains, a symbolic victim of militarism shuffled up and down in front of the office of a Bonn arms dealer. Revolutionary "fighters in El Salvador" were shot with plastic guns by Western-supplied government troops, while on the bonnet of a poster-covered car crouched the stuffed and static "victim" of the arms company.

The tableau, performed by a few dozen youthful demonstrators, was recorded by the cameras of the world's press as police with guard dogs looked on wryly from behind the *barricades in front of the office* block.

Anti-militarism and international solidarity, the theme of yesterday's demonstrations, took other forms in other places.

In Hamburg protesters blockaded the office of an importer of coffee from El Salvador. In Munich a tour was organized around military and anti-militarist landmarks. In city squares around the country little groups smashed papier-maché armaments, or beat symbolic swords into ploughshares.

The moment, under rainy grey skies, was also symbolic on the sixth consecutive day of organized protests against the deployment of Nato missiles, popular enthusiasm is clearly waning. Police and government supporters are forecasting that the "hot autumn" will turn out to be barely lukewarm.

On the political front, however, opponents of the Nato decision are keeping up the pressure.

Herr Willy Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party, accepted the invitation to speak at the final rally in Bonn on Saturday, saying his party had no intention of swallowing up or eclipsing the peace movement, but it was "time for a no" to deployment.

Anti-American mood, page 12

Skull find

Nairobi – A human skull, between 150,000 and 300,000 years old, found on the western shore of Lake Turkana, is remarkably complete and well preserved, according to Mr Richard Leakey, director of the National Museums of Kenya.

Duke joins king

Amman (Reuter) – The Duke of Edinburgh, president of the World Wildlife Fund, has arrived on a private visit to Jordan. He was accompanying King Hussain to the Azrak wildlife reserve where 31 Arabian oryx have been saved from extinction.

Canberra choice

Mr Alfred Parsons, a career diplomat has been appointed Australian High Commissioner in London to succeed Sir Victor Garland before the end of the year. Mr Parsons, aged 58, is a deputy secretary at the Department of Foreign Affairs in Canberra.

Killer outbreak

Lagos (Reuter) – More than 90 people have died in two weeks in an outbreak of gastro-enteritis in the Kaura Namoda area of Sokoto, north-west Nigeria. Mass immunization is taking place.

Ex-Premier ill

Wellington – Sir Keith Holyoake, a former Governor General and Prime Minister of New Zealand, has been admitted to hospital suffering from high blood presure. He is 79.

Nightcap

Paris (AFP) – Regine Le Guilloux, mother of seven grown-up sons, was detained awaiting trial on a charge of *putting sleeping pills in her* husband's soup every night so that he would not want sexual relations with her.



500 rally to Walesa's priest

From Roger Boyes Warsaw

Father Henryk Jankowski, the outspoken priest of Mr Lech Walesa and the Gdansk shipyard workers, is being investigated under political charges that could bring him a total jail sentence of up to 21 years.

Some 500 angry parishioners, described by the Government as a group of old fanatical ladies, gathered outside the Gdansk prosecutor's office chanting their support for Mr Jankowski who was accompanied by Mr Walesa and his lawyer Mr Jacek Taylor, a prominent defender of dissidents.

The authorities said the priest was being investigated under Article 194, (abuse of religious freedom), Article 270 (maligning the Polish People's Republic and its representatives) and Article 271 (dissemination of false information). These sections of the penal code are regarded as concerning political offences.

Mr Jankowski said that he would continue to speak out for "truth, justice and human rights" and that he had simply been fulfilling his pastoral duties.

Mr Jankowski, a tall swarthy figure who has celebrated Mass for striking workers, is a close *friend* of the Walesa family and

Old hands: President Li Xiannian (second left) acknowledging the applause of Mr Deng Xiaoping (far left) and other Chinese leaders after delivering the opening address to the tenth National Trade Union Congress in Peking yesterday.

Papandreou to end wage freeze

From Mario Modiano Athens

Mr Andreas Papandreou, the Prime Minister, celebrated two years in power last night with a gigantic anniversary rally in central Athens, which his opponents branded a Roman Triumph and which the Government called a face-to-face report to the people.

Addressing the cheering crowd, which the ruling Socialists had promised would be the largest ever seen in the Greek capital, Mr Papandreou promised to end the wage freeze in 1984 and take decisive action to combat unemployment. "We stand firm," he said. "The underminers shall not pass."

Pledging his government to support neither West nor East, "but only peace", he said: "Greece is today the pioneer in the struggle of European peoples for detente. "We fight against the hawks in every corner of the world."

Mr Papandreou was speaking in Constitution Square, which was flodlit by 600 powerful projectors fitted on tall towers of scaffolding.

Eleven television crews recorded the event for the state media, but there was no live transmission, probably to stop people watching the "fiesta" in comfort at home

The reital of the projectors for six months and their installation over the past two weeks at a total cost of £145,000 angered the opposition and caused acrimony in Parliament.

Danish Premier sets deadline for cuts package

From Christopher Follett Copenhagen

Mr Pöul Schluter, Denmark's Conservative Prime Minister, has set a deadline of Sunday midnight, for final agreement with opposition parties on a austerity package of 10,000m kroner £707m spending cuts largely affecting the public

If Mr Schluter's four-party minority coalition fails to gain support for its continuing policies of economic rigour, he will call an early election, a likely date being November 15, parliamentary sources told *The Times*.

Western rift over who cut the imam's throat

From Our Own Correspondent, Delhi

One of the problems of reporting what goes on inside Afghanistan was neatly illustrated yesterday at the regular briefings given by Western diplomats to sympathetic correspondents.

It probably is not too great a breach of security to disclose that each Tuesday two Western embassies invite British and American correspondents in Delhi to hear the latest successes of the *Mujahidin* guerrillas, or the latest atrocities committed by the Soviet occupation force or Afghan troops loyal to the Soviet-backed regime.

It is plainly in the interests of the Western governments to keep such matters before the public eye, but the danger is that they have to rely on third-hand or at best second-hand information, or they are fed stories by parties keen to play up the *Mujahidin* successes.

Yesterday one embassy – known among local correspondents for vivid accounts of bloodshed and government forces captured – illustrated the growing number of political assassinations in Kabul with a reference to the Imam of Qala Musa Mosque, known locally as Mullah Borzorg, or the great Mullah. He was found with his throat cut in his own mosque.

The diplomat said that his throat was cut from ear to ear – "slaughted like a sacrificial lamb".

Tension at Comecon talks

Berlin (Reuter) – Government heads of the Eastern trade group Comecon began a three-day session in East Berlin yesterday to discuss food and energy supplies, chaired by Herr Willi Stoph, the East German Prime Minister. Mr Milan Krajcir, the Comcon spokesman, told journalists on Monday that the agenda included increasing cooperation in energy and raw materials savings and "better provision of the pupulation with foodstuffs".

East European *sources* said that strains were likely over the price charged for Soviet oil and raw materials and the prices Moscow's allies were receiving for food and finished products.

Document dear to Gandhi

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

"I always start off by not expecting anything: That always helps, I think", Mrs Gandhi said to me at the weekend, talking about the forthcoming meeting of Commonwealth heads of government, which will be held in Delhi next month.

"These meeting are not meant to achieve any kind of dramatic result. They are get-togethers in a friendly, informal atmosphere, where we can talk about things", she said.

"At such meetings we discuss matters which are of special concern to us. There are many matters which do concern the Commonwealth as a whole to discuss them and to arrive at a consensus is a worth-while achievement."

The principal matter likely to be discussed at the November meeting, and one that is dear to the Indian Prime Minister's heart, as chairman of the non-aligned movement, is a document proposing steps towards a new Bretton Woods agreement.

The Comonwealth prime ministers will have before them a document forwarded by the meeting of finance ministers held last month in Trinidad. Despite reservations expressed by the British, Canadian and, to a lesser extent, the Australian representatives, the document sees the need for an international monetary conference to provide a new order for world financial and economic dealings.

The document was drawn up by a number of economists at the suggestions of Mr Robert Muldoon, the New Zealand Prime Minister. Despite the differences of initial response to the paper at Trindad, the finance ministers agreed to "commend its thrust to Delhi", according to the Commonwealth Secretary-General, Mr Shridath Ramphal.

According to Mr Ramphal: "It sees an international conference at the end of the road, but sees a necessary period of very careful preparation for it, and suggests a process by which that preparation might take place".

The notion of a world monetary conference has been very much on the minds of the Third World nations recently. The non-aligned meeting in Delhi earlier this year made a similar call for a meeting, and Mrs Gandhi, as chairman of the movement, urged its consideration at both Unctad and at the Williamsburg summit. The developed world powers, however, have so far resisted the call.

"One of the situations that is threatening peace, apart from the arms race, is the widening gap between the rich nations and the poor nations" Mrs Gandhi said. "We very much hope that it will be one of the items on the agenda here."

Opposition will boycott Uganda by-elections

From Charles Harrison Nairobi

By-elections are to be held for eight vacant parliamentary seats in Uganda on November 16 – and the ruling Uganda People's Congress is likely to take them all because the opposition Democratic Party says that it will boycott the elections.

Mr Paulo Semogerere, the Democrat leader, says that, there is not sufficient security to hold the elections and that more than 20 members of his party have been killed in only two constituencies in the past few weeks.

In the 1980 election Uganda Congress won 73 seats and the Democrats 51 but nine former democrat MPs have since crossed to the Congress party

The unanswered questions behind banker's death

From Our Own Correspondent Moscow

Spy allegations and accounts of KGB pressure by Mr Dennis Skinner shortly before his death last June were not taken seriously by the foreign community in Moscow and are still regarded sceptically by diplomats, according to recent soundings.

Colleagues of Mr Skinner, the Midland Bank representative in Moscow, claim that although the British Embassy heard him out and took some measures to protect him, it believed he was in a distraught state and should leave the country as soon as possible.

Embassy officials yesterday declined to comment on reports that Mr Skinner, who died in a mysterious fall from his twelfth-floor flat, had told them that his Russian wife – who lives in Britain – was a KGB agent and that her "control" had used threats against the Skinner family. The Skinners' son lives in Harrow with his mother.

It has been confirmed, however, that Mr Skinner did tell British Embassy officials that he believed there was a Soviet spy in the embassy itself. Officials have refused to say whether he named a suspect, but no British diplomats in Moscow have since left the service.

Embassy officials have refused all comment on the case on the ground that the matter is sub judice. An inquest on Mr Skinner, held in camera in the summer and adjourned, will soon resume in open session. Observers feel it may be brought *forward in an effort to* end speculation about Mr Skinner's death.

Foreigners here are nonetheless asking a number of questions about the Skinner case, some of which suggest his fears of KGB pressure might have been genuine:

● Although Mr Skinner spent the night of Wednesday, June 15, in the flat of an embassy official, why was he not given similar protection until his planned departure on Monday, June 20?

● If there are no security implications, why did Midland Bank representatives from London spend more than 14 hours closeted with Sir Iain Sutherland, the Ambassador, in a "safe" *room at the embassy* after Mr Skinner's death?

● Where did he go between being dropped at the Intourist hotel by British officials on Thursday, June 16, and appearing at a trade reception the same evening?

● What fears did he express in last-minute telephone calls from Moscow to his wife in Harrow and Midland Bank officials in London?

● LONDON: The Foreign Office said last night that an autopsy report on Mr Skinner had been received from Moscow and would be passed to the coroner before the open inquest (Henry Stanhope writes).

But a spokesman declined to comment on the allegations concerning Mrs Skinner.

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INTEREST

4.1 Interest will be calculated on a day to day basis from the date of purchase up to the date of repayment. Subject to paragraph 4.2 *interest on a bond will* be payable at a rate determined by the Treasury, which may be varied upon giving six weeks notice.

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4.3 Interest on a bond will be capitalised on each anniversary of the date of purchase without deduction of income tax, but interest is subject to income tax and must be included in any return of income made to the Inland Revenue in respect of the year in which it is capitalised.

REPAYMENT

5.1 A holder must give three calendar months notice of any application for repayment before redemption but no prior notice is required if application is made on the death of the sole bond holder. Any application for repayment of a bond must be made in writing to the National Savings Deposit Bond Office and be accompanied by the current investment certificate. The period of notice will be calculated from the date on which the application is received in the National Savings Deposit Bond Office.

5.2 Application may be made in accordance with paragraph 5.1 for repayment of part of a bond, including capitalised interest, but the amount to be repaid must not be less than £50, or such other figure as the Treasury may determine from time to time upon giving notice. The balance of the bond remaining after repayment, excluding interest which has not been capitalised, must be not less than the minimum holding limit which was in force at the date of application. Where part of a bond has been repaid a new certificate will be issued and the remaining balance will be treated as having the same date of purchase as the original bond.

5.3 Payments will be made by crossed warrant sent by post. For the purpose of determining the amount payable in respect of a bond the date of repayment will be treated as the date on the warrant.

5.4 No payment will be made in respect of a bond held by a minor under the age of seven years, either solely or jointly with any other person, except with the consent of the Director of Savings.

TRANSFERS

6 Bonds will not be transferable except with the consent of the Director of Savings. The Director of Savings will, for example, normally give consent in the case of devolution of bonds on the death of a holder but not to any proposed transfer which is by way of sale or for any consideration.

NOTICE

7 The Treasury will give any notice required under paragraph 3.2, 4.1, 5.2 and 8 in the London, Edinburgh and Belfast Gazettes or in any manner which they think fit. If notice is given otherwise than in the Gazettes, it will as soon as reasonably possible thereafter be recorded in them.

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THE ARTS





The plumed heads of Egypt: Boris Martinovich (left) as Pharaoh, Keith Lewis (Amenophis) and Petra Malakova (Sinaïde); and Samuel Ramey's dominating Moses

Opera

Sumptuous blend of sacred and profane

Moïse
Paris Opéra

For the moment the honeymoon between Paris and the new general administrator at the Opéra, Massimo Bogianckino, is surely on. The first production of his regime, Rossini's *Moïse*, has been a total success with public and press alike and that is something of a rarity in these parts. But Bogianckino is unlikely to be much impressed by a wave of popularity. He is well versed in the fickleness of operagoing audiences and in the ways of Europe's more difficult houses – a lengthy spell at Le Scala saw to that. The applause is there to be enjoyed while it lasts and tucked away in the credit account.

However, the choice of *Moïse* as the curtain-raiser to his administration at the Opéra is astute, even inspired. And it shows Bogianckino as an impresario-diplomat of considerable resource. It is one of the great choral works in the repertory: the Welsh National Opera realized this in their early days and used Rossini's penultimate creation for the stage to bring themselves fame and fortune. Giving it to the ladies and gentlemen of the Opéra chorus, which has been distinctly variable in quantity and quality over the years, is tantamount to a vote of confidence. They responded magnificently, from the *Israelites' opening cry* of despair at Egyptian oppression, "Dieu puissant" (which Rossini sliced from his earlier *Armida*), through to the closing *prière* before the Red Sea swallows Pharaoh and his impious forces.

On a more subtle level Bogianckino has issued his first reminder to Paris – others follow later in the season – of its operatic heritage. Rossini first tackled the Moses story for Naples in 1818 and again a year later; the second version, *Mosè in Egitto*, was issued on record by Philips a few months ago. Almost a decade later the Opéra invited him to rework it. Rossini obliged with a very different treatment in the Paris style: a grand opera in four acts, with additional choruses and a ballet. Italy acknowledged the success by having this version retranslated back into Italian.

Moïse, which has not been heard at the Opéra this century, has been entrusted to Luca Ronconi, who worked regularly with Bogianckino in his previous house, the Teatro Comunale in Florence. Ronconi's operatic work is highly variable, veering from productions of great grace and clarity, such as Gluck's *Orfeo* at the Comunale, to those of obstructive perversity, including the *Ernani* which opened the last Scala season. Happily *Moïse* falls into category one.

Gianni Quaranta, designer of Zeffirelli's film of *La traviata* which opens in London this week, has devised a split-level stage so that the Israelites can scrabble about in the lower depths while the Egyptians rule above. It is a technique that has been used before and it works. Moses's "tent" of Act I looks like a synagogue marooned in the desert, tilted at an angle as though the Israelites had been knocked sideways by their oppressors. Thereafter Italian baroque takes over in gleaming colours of white, gold and brown for Pharaoh's palace and the Temple of Isis. Finally, and less successfully, the machinery of the baroque theatre is brought in for the parting of the Red Sea and the Israelites' pathway to safety. It is a late eighteenth-century view of the Near East, where putti rub shoulders with miniature sphinxes. And it looks ravishing.

So too do Ronconi's groupings, which rarely lose sight of Rossini's classification of his Paris *Moïse* as an "oratorio". Always at the centre is Samuel Ramey's Moses, a hirsute visionary with the humourless fanaticism of a fashionable sociologist, among the plumed helmets of the Egyptians. Britain has heard Mr Ramey mainly in Mozart and not always to best effect. As a Rossini bass he is in a different class, as he showed recently in CBS's *Turco in Italia* and here again in Paris. There is a secure warmth in his voice coupled with ability to soar over the choral climaxes of the opera. I missed, alas, Cecilia Gasdia, the Italian soprano every European house appears to be after these days, in her Paris debut as Moses's niece Anaï. Happily there will be a second chance next year when she appears in another "Paris" opera, Verdi's *Jérusalem*. Her replacement, Elisabeth Pruett, gave an edgy and uncomfortable performance.

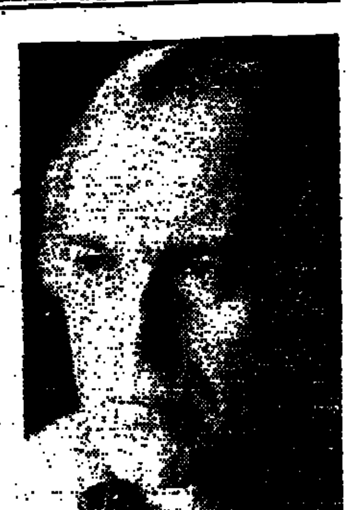
There was plenty of good support from the rest of the cast. A young Bulgarian mezzo, Petra Malakova, taking over from Shirley Verrett, showed ample promise as Sinaïde, Pharaoh's wife, and Keith Lewis, although a little stretched at the top, joined the growing list of accomplished Rossini tenors as her son, Amenophis.

Georges Prêtre, who at times has looked almost like being an exile in Italy, returned to Paris to thoroughly justified acclaim. Using a trimmed-down version of the Paris score with the ballets strictly excluded, he exuded vigour and authority, building those mighty finales brick by brick and relishing the mixture of sacred and profane music in what was the grandest of grand operas, until Rossini composed *Guillaume Tell* and so closed his account with the stage.

John Higgins

● There are further performances on October 22, 25 and 27.

John Shrapnel (right), who opens in David Edgar's *Maydays* at the Barbican tomorrow, is an old hand at RSC epics: interview by Sheridan Morley



Politics in action

"If there is a Cambridge Mafia in the theatre they certainly have never made me an offer I couldn't refuse; indeed I'd be extremely grateful for their phone number": thus John Shrapnel, objecting fairly enough to the suggestion that, from the National Youth Theatre through Cambridge to the RSC and the National, his has been a somewhat charmed acting life. Yet after 19 years in the business he has virtually never been out of work, and seldom without at least a sub-starring role: he joined the NYT straight from school to play Laertes to the Hamlet of Richard Hampton and the rather more implausible Ophelia of Hywell Bennett, and within two years of leaving university was already an Enobarbus for John Neville at Nottingham. More recently he has been with Jonathan Miller for the BBC television Shakespeares and for West End runs of *Three Sisters* and *Hamlet*, but is now back at one of his early homes, the Royal Shakespeare Company, for their first new straight play on the main Barbican stage.

Maydays, opening tomorrow, is an epic political play by David Edgar which begins in Hungary in 1956 and ends in contemporary Britain; a panoramic story of idealism and defection, political betrayal and personal revenge, it is Edgar's first play for the RSC since his award-winning adaptation of *Nicholas Nickleby*, and it reunites him with the director Ron Daniels who did his *Destiny* at the Other Place and the Aldwych back in 1976. With Shrapnel in *Maydays* are such RSC regulars as Tony Church and Bob Peck as well as Alison Steadman and Antony Sher and a cast of forty; but then Shrapnel is long accustomed to RSC epics, not least the all-day *Greeks* cycle which marked his last appearance for them at the Aldwych:

"We rehearsed for six months and played for less than three, but it was a marvellous experience going in for those 12-hour marathons and sharing them with an audience who stayed with us through the day. After that, though, and the last David Mercer play, *No Limits to Love*, which we did at the Warehouse, I felt it was time to try the climate in the outside world. I'm not a believer in staying too long in any one company."

So, through this summer and early autumn, Shrapnel has been commuting to the Barbican from Leeds, where he has been finishing off a six-month serialization of *Sorel and Son* with Richard Pasco for Yorkshire Television. *Maydays* now brings him back to the present, and to the political world of Trevor Griffiths's *The Party*, in which he played opposite Olivier during the last days of the National at the Old Vic.

"I've always wanted to be in a David Edgar play, ever since I saw *Mary Barnes*. His writing is obsessive, it bites off so much that you wonder how it can ever be staged, and yet it does actually work when you stand up and play it. This is not a play of total despair about an England crushed under Thatcher's chariot or anything like that; it's a play about the failure of ideology, about traditional socialism coming apart. It's about the alternatives for people who don't want the SDP claret and Volvos but don't want Thatcher either. It's about the dangers of uncertainty and the loss of a clear choice; Kingsley Amis once said his generation could join the Communist Party rather in the way they joined a jazz club, to shock their parents. But then it got complex after Budapest and impossible after Czechoslovakia: those political games just can't be played any more. So what's left on the Left?"

If Shrapnel sounds more politically aware than the general run of actors, then so he should be – he is one of the two sons (the other became a composer) of the political correspondent Norman Shrapnel:

"My father was also a northern drama critic for the *Guardian* before he began to cover politics for them, so I grew up around Manchester theatres and among Manchester journalists. I went to the Mile End school in Stockport, which was where you went if you weren't smart enough for the other Stockport school or clever enough for Manchester Grammar, but then suddenly the paper moved its staff to London and I found myself after 16 years in Manchester trying to start again in a city I'd only ever visited once, for a day, during the Festival of Britain."

But, even at 16 in a strange city, Shrapnel did have one thing going for him: the year before his family moved from Manchester, Michael Croft had brought his newly-formed Youth Theatre there from Dulwich with a *Henry IV* starring Simon Ward and David Weston. "After leaving school I put myself up for auction. I applied to a whole lot of drama schools and university colleges to see if any of them would take me, and sure enough St Catherine's College, Cambridge, offered me a place." So Shrapnel got to Cambridge in the 1960 generation of Michael Pennington, Trevor Nunn, Robin Ellis and Stephen Frears:

"I wrote a few reviews which confirmed me in my intention not to be a journalist, and from then on I just acted: Willy Loman in *Death of a Salesman*, Lucky in *Godot*, Ulysses in *Troilus* with George Rylands trying futilely to give me a Gielgud voice. But I had a starry undergraduate career, and a lot of agents came for a look. One of them then got me straight into the Birmingham Rep, where I spent a deeply unhappy year wondering if I should ever have become an actor in the first place. Birmingham at that time was very unexciting. Richard Eyre did come for *The Quare Fellow*, thank God; but apart from that it was an extremely dull time and a nasty jolt after the intellectual excitement of Cambridge. Besides I'd never been to drama school and that did not make me hugely popular with the rest of the company who had."

Eventually Shrapnel joined the National at the Old Vic for the last three years of the Olivier regime, starring as Mowbray to Ronald Pickup's Richard II and progressing through Blakemore's triumphant *Front Page* to a disappointing *Bacchae* and then *The Party*:

"We were Olivier's men, and when it was known he was leaving we knew that we too were on the way out. Peter Hall sent round a circular saying he'd like to see us all but that the meeting did not constitute an offer of work, so I sent back a note saying I'd see him but that didn't constitute a guarantee of my availability. In the event he didn't seem to have much to offer, so I left and did some films, notably *Nicholas and Alexandra* and *Pope Joan*." It was on *Nicholas and Alexandra* that he met his wife, who was translating for the unit in Madrid; they now have three young sons and live in the depths of Suffolk, from where Shrapnel travels to the work that interests him and the voiceovers that pay the mortgage:

"Most of my television work seems to be in heavy disguise, so I don't get stopped in the supermarkets much: if you've just been Sakharov in a documentary, it doesn't mean a lot in Sainsbury's. But I don't like being separated from the family if the work's just for money, so I wait until I get something interesting or until Jonathan Miller comes back to the business."

Concerts

A vision of Haydn's prophetic grandeur

BBCSO/Herbig
St John's/Radio 3

How better to begin a new season of BBC Monday lunch time concerts than with a performance of Haydn's last major work, the *Harmoniemesse?* The impressiveness of this masterpiece is not just due to the way it continually throws up fresh ideas, nor even to its sophisticated exploitation of elements of symphony and concerto within the form laid down by the text. Nor is it an autumnal retrospective, summing up all that Haydn had done before.

No, the piece is years ahead of its time: the more you get to know it, the more like Beethoven *it seems – and that applies* as much to its uplifting spirituality as to its bold newness of form or its remarkable orchestral effects.

Günther Herbig, the conductor, and a trimmed BBC Symphony Orchestra played the work as if to emphasize the inviting comparison with their performance last Friday of Beethoven's "Eroica" Symphony, written not long afterwards.

The grandness of Monday's performance took root in the Kyrie, where sonorous wind solos, a well-integrated vocal quartet of Teresa Cahill, Caro*lyn Watkinson, Robin Leggate* and Stephen Roberts, and the incisive (though on the air not always perfectly balanced) BBC Singers built up an intensity which prepared us for the martial vigour of the Gloria.

The "Gratias agimus" which follows is really a symphonic slow movement whose scale resembled here not so much Beethoven as Bruckner, combing chorale, aria and ensemble in a seamless hymn. The loftiness was maintained in the Credo, which again is all about contrasts.

But then Haydn almost impishly dissolves the grandeur of the Sanctus in the secular gaiety of the Benedictus and then goes on to add stately fanfares to, of all things, the "Dona nobis pacem". Herbig caught the spirit nicely; and the spirit certainly caught the listener in this majestically broad interpretation of a visionary work.

Stephen Pettitt

LSO/Simonov
Festival Hall

At first Yuri Simonov gave the impression that his experience as chief conductor at the Bolshoi Theatre in Moscow might overtake the nature of his programme with the London Symphony Orchestra on Monday. He began with a strongly dramatic approach to Tchaikovsky's *Hamlet*, as well he might, with a somewhat sentimental concern for the Ophelia music and an almost operatic weight of mood and character elsewhere. Then he adjusted to a different focus to give warm and flexible support to Henryk Szeryng, the soloist in the same composer's Violin Concerto.

Mr Szeryng gave a sedate, even cautious performance, no longer seeking to dazzle us with passage work or to make rhythm his springboard, while the first movement cadenza became more a matter of tactical placing of the notes.

Yet such was the sweetness of his tone and the smoothness of his line that the canzonetta movement seemed to arrive with the closing part of the first movement, and what followed then took on a more ruminative character, a meditation of its own to replace the one Tchaikovsky discarded. A vigorous but modestly placed finale, buoyant but not at all boisterous, rounded off a concerto that has seldom sounded so well mannered.

Mr Simonov had firm and persuasive ideas about Beethoven's Fifth Symphony. He presented it from the outset as a brisk and almost self-perpetuating challenge, with a slow movement spun out on a measured pulse to convey the beauty of the musical thought. A gesture of pulling his hands away behind his back to cut off a chord produced snappy results in the orchestra, whose woodwind excelled in the scherzo and whose confident response made the finale a declaration of faith.

Noël Goodwin

Rock/Jazz

Paul Young
Lyceum

Crawford/Newman
Ronnie Scott's

Paul Young's version of Marvin Gaye's "Wherever I Lay My Hat", an emphatic number one hit earlier this year, combined a fine song, a glisteningly simple arrangement and Young's affecting blue-eyed soul voice into a 45 of such class that it will still be turning up regularly on Radio 1 by the time the next century rolls around, reminding housewives of the last dance at the disco in the summer of '83.

Sadly, there will be few memories of the concert tour with which Young is celebrating his success. At the Lyceum on Sunday night, accompanied by a four-piece band and two female singers, he showed he has yet to develop an understanding of the production values necessary to compete at the highest level.

The sound from the instruments was harsh and crude (although the playing, particularly by the bass guitarist, Pino Palladio, certainly was not); the collective racket blew away whatever subtleties of vocal inflexion Young may have attempted. Apart from the hit singles, only a surprising re-arrangement of Dusty Springfield's "I Close My Eyes and Count to Ten" – Vanilla Fudge meet the Four Tops – rose above the good-humoured shambles. Young might do well to revert to some of the methods of his old soul-revival band, the Q-Tips, whose stage show did better service to their music and to his voice.

No such reservations apply at Ronnie Scott's, where **Hank Crawford and David "Fathead" Newman**, two saxophone-playing veterans of the Ray Charles bands of the 1960s, are defining the blues. Crawford, in fact, spends most of his time at an electric piano, only occasionally rising to blow a rousing chorus on his alto. Newman, dark-suited and statuesque, reaffirms the primacy of the tenor instrument in this wholeheartedly masculine music.

But the surprise is their guitarist, Calvin Newborn, a wholly original stylist whose high-speed lines take off at audacious tangents, whirring about until they plop satisfyingly down on the reassuring platform provided by the purring bass of Chucho Merchan.

Richard Williams

London debuts

Rising skilfully to fresh challenges

Much instrumental skill was evident among the dozen or so players of the **Grosvenor Chamber Group** when they came together under Keith Burston for a lunchtime concert at the city church of St Vedast alias Foster. Most of them have been recital soloists in the annual "Young Artists and Twentieth Century Music" series given by the Park Lane Group, now facing a different kind of challenge in the discipline of ensemble playing.

It brought agreeable pleasure in Jonathan Lloyd's Three Dances (1981), in spite of his congested instrumental texture in places for the blues-like candour of the musical ideas, and a well-pointed account of Stravinsky's 1952 Concertino for 12 instruments. Webern's Chamber Concerto, Op 24, was given a studied performance with careful placing of detail and the right sense of shifting perspectives, but not as yet the fullest wealth of concentrated character.

The **Norwegian Chamber Orchestra**, directed since 1980 by Iona Brown in tandem with our own Academy of St Martin-in-the-Fields, came to the Barbican in the course of a British tour ranging from Plymouth to Inverness. Their most attractive virtue, apart from polished proficiency of ensemble, was the serious musical attention given to the qualities which have made certain works universal favourites.

There was engaging freshness in the elegance, formality and graceful spirit of Mozart's *Eine kleine Nachtmusik*, for instance, with Barber's Adagio becoming a study in string sonority at different dynamic levels, and Grieg's *Holberg Suite* benefiting from rhythmic articulation, in particular. Miss Brown played virtuoso violin solos for Vivaldi's *The Four Seasons*, while directing with a toss of the head or a flourish of the bow the well-proportioned character of the orchestral entries.

To hear Schumann's *Liederkreis*, Op 24, sung at the Purcell Room by a counter-tenor, **Mário Marques**, brought a strange kind of neurosis to the relationship of voice to verse, and to the sentiments expressed. That it was also attractive was due to the rich tone-quality of the singer.

The performance reflected an instinctive commitment to Schumann's romantic feeling, with tactful support from Diana Wright in not letting the piano override the sense of the verses. Her earlier accompaniment to Purcell and Handel was more prosaic, but the singer's rhythmic verve and smooth legato were adorned with flexible embellishment, heard to best effect in Handel's "Mortals think that time is sleeping", and signalling an artist of rare sensibility.

Stewart Buchanan's debut recital at the Wigmore Hall, as the 1982 winner of the National Federation of Music Societies award, also enabled him to commission Edward McGuire's *Citysongs* as a new work for his repertory. These mostly evoked associations with Glasgow, their joint birthplace, but the disparate images and thoughts lacked sustained musical connexions for the harmonic and vocal character of each one.

The baritone's operatic experience was heard to advantage as the hungover victim of Hugo Wolf's "Zur Warnung", and he had some good vocal sport with the same composer's "Abschied". A stronger emotional commitment would have helped his choice of Butterworth songs ("Bredon Hill" excepted), and a Schubert group were mostly understated, although Bryan Evans attacked the piano to the point of tonal distortion in places and lacked *much sensitivity to finer detail.*

Noël Goodwin

Television

The risks of alienation

Last night Channel 4 devoted half an hour at family viewing time to a second series from the International Broadcasting Trust, a body representing Oxfam, War on Want, the WEA, NUPE, the TGWU, the churches and the race relations organizations. After pronouncements from a variety of talking heads Utopia Limited offered a report on a group of middle-aged people in Norwich playing a homespun game about international morality, and then a report on a class of south London girls whose project on Mexico was being wonderfully enlivened by the presence of a charismatic Mexican dancer. After eavesdropping on a political education class for unemployed Merseyside workers the programme exhorted viewers to use it as a springboard for group action. As a Southampton carpenter said of his membership of one such group, "I now have more affinity for the Third World than I ever had before".

Since the accompanying Action and Study Guide includes a survey form (what a shame such things were not issued for Channel 4's *Oresteia*) let me fill it in. "The series raised issues which concern me": agree strongly. "I learnt a lot from the programme": disagree moderately. "The presentation of the programme was generally good": disagree strongly.

The presentation, in fact, was a cross between Open University and This Week's Good Cause, and the overall impression was pedestrian. One might argue that this does not matter, that the sort of people who will be taking down the phone numbers at the end are not the sort to be impressed by raciness. One might argue, on the other hand, that programmes like this alienate the people they most need to convert: over the past 10 years dozens of documentary makers have shown how the job can be done. Let us hope the former view is right, and that by the time it has finished the series will have attracted hundreds of new and active recruits to its supremely important crusade.

Michael Church

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Chancery Division

Law Report October 19 1983

Queen's Bench Division

Law Society not liable for costs

In re a Solicitor

Before Mr Justice Vinelott

[Judgment delivered October 11]

The Law Society would not be liable for any costs claimed against it by an applicant who succeeded in his application to the High Court to have his solicitor struck off the roll of Solicitors of the Supreme Court since the society was not a party to the proceedings but appeared under its statutory right by counsel in the role of *amicus curiae* to ensure that the court had its assistance as the body charged with the primary duty of ensuring the proper standards of conduct by solicitors.

Mr Justice Vinelott so held in the Chancery Division during the hearing of an application by Mr Leslie Arthur Parsons under sections 50 and 51 of the Solicitors Act 1974 to have the name of Mr Glanville Richard Davies struck off the roll and for costs to be paid by Mr Davies or the Law Society.

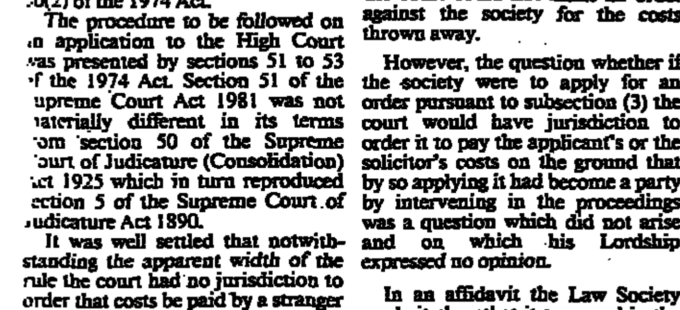
Mr Hugh Laddie and Mr David Kitchin for Mr Parsons; Mr Michael Turner, QC and Mr J Stuart-Smith for Mr Davies; Mr Michael Wright, QC and Mr J. P. Whittaker for the Law Society.

MR JUSTICE VINELOTT said that it was conceded by Mr Turner that in the light of findings at previous hearings by Master Berkeley and Mr Justice McCowan that Mr Davies's conduct amounted to gross misconduct of such a kind that the only course the court could take would be to order Mr Davies to be struck off the roll.

But Mr Turner submitted that Mr Davies should not be ordered to pay all the costs of the application.

Mr Parsons sought an order for costs against Mr Davies or the Law Society. Mr Wright submitted that the court had no jurisdiction to make such an order.

His Lordship considered it appropriate to express his conclusion at the present stage since the Law Society had to decide what part it should play in the further hearing of the application.



Although an application to strike off the solicitor's name was normally made to the Solicitors' Disciplinary Tribunal under section 46 of the Solicitors Act 1974, the jurisdiction of the courts to hear complaints of misconduct was specifically preserved by section 50(2) of the 1974 Act.

The procedure to be followed on an application to the High Court was presented by sections 51 to 53 of the 1974 Act. Section 51 of the Supreme Court Act 1981 was not materially different in its terms from section 50 of the Supreme Court of Judicature (Consolidation) Act 1925 which in turn reproduced section 5 of the Supreme Court of Judicature Act 1890.

It was well settled that notwithstanding the apparent width of the rule the court had no jurisdiction to order that costs be paid by a stranger to the proceedings; the rule could only mean that the court could order the costs to be paid only by one of the parties: see *Forbes-Smith v Forbes-Smith and Chadwick* ([1901] P 258), *per* Lord Justice Collins at p271.

It was submitted by Mr Wright that the Law Society was not a party within that principle. Mr Laddie relied on the definition of a party in section 151 of the 1981 Act. That definition differed and might be narrower than the definition in section 225 of the 1925 Act.

Mr Laddie submitted that the society fell within the definition in section 151 of the 1981 Act on the ground that under subsection (2) of section 51 of the Solicitors Act 1974 the society had to be given notice of an intention to make an application under that section and in the alternative on the ground that if the society in fact appeared on the application under section 51 it necessarily intervened in the proceedings.

On the first of those grounds section 51 (a) (2) did not in fact require that notice of an application be given to the society. It required that an applicant "give notice to the Law Society of his intention to make the application together with copies of all affidavits intended to be used in support of the application".

The distinction was a fine one but for reasons which would appear later the draftsmen of the subsection must be taken to have chosen that formulation deliberately to ensure that the society did not automatically become a party to an application under section 51(1) simply upon the ground that notice of intention had to be given to it.

As Mr Wright had expressed it, the society was given notice of the applicant's intention to make an application in order that it may, if it thought proper in the exercise of its statutory duties, avail itself of its statutory right to appear at the hearing of the application.

In the present case the originating notice of motion was served on the society and in it an order for costs was sought against the society. However Mr Laddie had conceded rightly that the society could not be made liable for costs as a party merely by being served with the proceedings. It was necessary to show that a person against whom an order for costs was sought to be made as a party was served pursuant to or by virtue of being a ward of court or some other statutory provision.

Mr Laddie, alternatively, had submitted that the society became a party to the application when counsel appeared on its instructions at the hearing.

That submission, if well-founded, could have the paradoxical result that the society would expose itself to a potential liability for costs if it instructed counsel to attend the hearing of an application to give assistance to the court, but not otherwise.

Under subsection (3) the society could apply to the court to make an order *nisi* or an order striking out the name of the solicitors or any other order the court might think fit.

Mr Laddie had submitted that if the society actively pursued an application and sought an order, after the applicant had ceased to press for such an order, and if the society failed it would be unfair if the court could not make an order against the society for the costs thrown away.

However, the question whether if the society were to apply for an order pursuant to subsection (3) the court would have jurisdiction to order it to pay the applicant's or the solicitor's costs on the ground that by so applying it had become a party by intervening in the proceedings was a question which did not arise and on which his Lordship expressed no opinion.

In an affidavit the Law Society made it clear that it appeared in the role of *amicus curiae* to render such assistance to the court as might be appropriate.

The conclusion that the society did not become a party to an application under section 51 against whom an order for costs could be made either as a person "who *pursuant to or by virtue of rules of* court or any other statutory provision has been served with notice of", or if it was represented by counsel at the hearing but made no application under subsection (3) as a person who had intervened in the proceedings, was strongly reinforced by two other considerations.

First, if the society automatically became a party either on being given notice of the applicant's intention to apply or by virtue of appearing by counsel at the hearing, subsection (4) would be wholly unnecessary and the court would have power to order the costs of the society to be paid by the other parties as well as ordering the society to pay their costs. Subsection (3) would be in large measure if not wholly unnecessary, if the society was made a party to an application by subsection (2) alone, because as a party it would be entitled at least to appear by counsel.

Second, the clear purpose of requiring that notice of an intended application be given to the society and of giving the society the right to appear was to ensure that the court had the assistance of the society as the body charged with the primary duty of ensuring the maintenance of proper standards of conduct by solicitors, for instance, if questions arose, as to what was normally recognized within the profession as an acceptable standard of conduct.

On an application under section 51 there was no issue between the applicant and the Law Society. As Mr Wright expressed it, the society was present as an *amicus curiae* not on the invitation of the court but on the invitation of the legislature.

There was one other matter which should be mentioned: it was not suggested that whether the court had jurisdiction or not, the fact that the society had appeared by leading and junior counsel for the express purpose of giving such assistance to the court as it was able, would by itself afford any ground for ordering the society to pay any part of the costs of the applicant.

What was said was that an earlier stage, even before the hearing before Mr Justice McCowan, complaints were made to the Law Society which on their face showed at least a strong *prima facie* case of misconduct on the part of Mr Davies in relation to presentation of his bill of costs.

It was said that the society or its professional conduct committee ought to have preferred a complaint against Mr Davies before the statutory tribunal. It was said that if that had been done the costs of an application to strike the name of Mr Davies off the rolls would have been, as it should have been, borne by the society.

It was said that the society wilfully or negligently had failed in its duty to give proper consideration to those complaints and that as a result of its failure to give proper consideration to them and to make the application to the statutory tribunal, which if it had given proper consideration to the complaint it would have been bound to have made, Mr Parsons had had to bear the expense of making the application himself. Those allegations made by Mr Laddie had not been the subject of any evidence by the society and had not been determined.

It was not open to the court on an application under section 51 to enter into the question as to whether the society failed in its duty to give proper consideration to Mr Parsons's complaints or whether if it had it would have been under a duty to institute proceedings to have Mr Davies's name struck off the rolls.

Those were issues which not only had not been heard but which could not in fairness to the society be canvassed in this application.

It had to follow that even if the court had jurisdiction to order the society to pay any part Mr Parsons's costs no ground had been advanced which would justify the exercise of that jurisdiction on the facts of this case.

Solicitors: Herbert Smith & Co; W Davies & Jenkins, Llanelli; Hempsons.

Council misses sex shop control time limit

Regina v Chester City Council, Ex parte Quietlynn Ltd
Regina v Havant Borough Council, Ex parte Quietlynn Ltd
Regina v Preston Borough Council, Ex parte Quietlynn Ltd
Regina v Swansea City Council, Ex parte Quietlynn Ltd
Regina v Trafford Borough Council, Ex parte Quietlynn Ltd
Regina v Watford Borough Council, Ex parte Quietlynn Ltd

Before Mr Justice Woolf

[Judgment delivered October 14]

A local authority resolution made under section 2 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982, purporting to bring into effect the sex establishment control provisions contained in Schedule 3 to the Act, was ineffective because notice of the resolution was published outside the time limit provided by section 2.

Mr Justice Woolf, sitting in the Queen's Bench Division, so held, allowing an application by Quietlynn Ltd for, *inter alia*, an order to quash Swansea City Council's refusal, on February 24, 1983, to grant the applicants a licence under Schedule 3 to the 1982 Act to use premises at 3 Dilwyn Street, Swansea, as a sex establishment; and for a declaration that the provisions contained in Schedule 3 had not been brought into force within the area of the city of Swansea.

His Lordship refused the applicants relief in five other applications for judicial review against the decisions of Chester City Council and the borough councils of Preston, Trafford, Watford and Havant, refusing the applicants licences to use premises as sex establishments in their respective areas.

Mr Kenneth Zucker, QC and Mr Mark Warwick for the applicants; Mr John Hugill, QC and Mr Charles Cross for the councils.

MR JUSTICE WOOLF said that section 2 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982 gave local authorities power to apply the sex establishment control provisions contained in Schedule 3 to the Act by passing a resolution and publishing notice of that resolution in two consecutive weeks in a local newspaper, the first publication being not later than 28 days before the day specified in the resolution for the coming into force of Schedule 3 in the area.

It was conceded that notice had been given outside the time limit in the present case.

When the relevant provisions of the Act were applied to a local authority's area, it became unlawful to operate a sex establishment (which included a sex shop and sex cinema) without a licence. Furthermore, it became an offence, punishable on summary conviction with a maximum fine of £10,000, knowingly to use or cause or permit the use of premises as a sex establishment in the area without a licence.

The requirement in section 2 to give notice of the making of a resolution was designed to give users of premises the opportunity of avoiding the commission of a criminal offence, and an opportunity of applying to a local authority for a licence before Schedule 3 came into force and to continue to use the premises until determination of their application (paragraph 28 of Schedule 3 to the Act).

There had to be some circumstances when it would be right for the court to quash a resolution. If, for example, there had been no publication of a notice at all, there could be no doubt that at least a person who had been prejudiced thereby would be entitled to have the resolution quashed.

It was highly unsatisfactory that an application to the High Court should be necessary before it could be decided whether or not a resolution was effective and whether a criminal offence was being committed.

His Lordship had therefore come to the conclusion that non-compliance with the requirement as to publication in section 2 rendered the resolution ineffective, even though no prejudice had been suffered by the applicants in the present case.

Trifling and typographical errors would not normally invalidate a resolution.

The basis of the applicant's case against Chester City Council was that the committee responsible for determining whether a licence should be granted, having delegated to a subcommittee of five members the task of conducting a hearing under paragraph 10(19) of Schedule 3, decided to refuse the applicants a licence without any consideration of *the matters put before the subcommittee*.

For the majority of quasi-judicial hearings, such a procedure would not normally suffice. But in the present case, the statute provided that when an authority was minded to refuse a licence it should give the applicant a hearing, and provided that such a hearing could take place before a subcommittee (paragraph 10(19)).

Furthermore, the decision reached, namely that the licence be refused having regard to the character of the locality and the use to which premises in the vicinity were put, was substantially one of policy based on the characteristics of the locality which could be expected to be known to the *committee*.

While therefore in determining an application for a licence it would normally be preferable for a committee to be provided with a summary of the applicant's representations as well as the recommendation of the subcommittee, there was no suggestion of any actual unfairness to the applicants, and as the members of the subcommittee who were present at the committee's determination could provide the committee with any information regarding the hearing, no procedural irregularity requiring the intervention of the court had been shown.

His Lordship dismissed four other applications for judicial review based on technical complaints.

Solicitors: Kaye, Tesler & Co; Mr Michael Murray, Chester, Mr P. T. Adams, Havant, Mr A. Owens, Preston, Mr John R. Hope, Swansea, Mr R. Armstrong, Manchester, Mr M. A. Raybould, Watford.

No reason to disqualify

Regina v Riley (Terence)

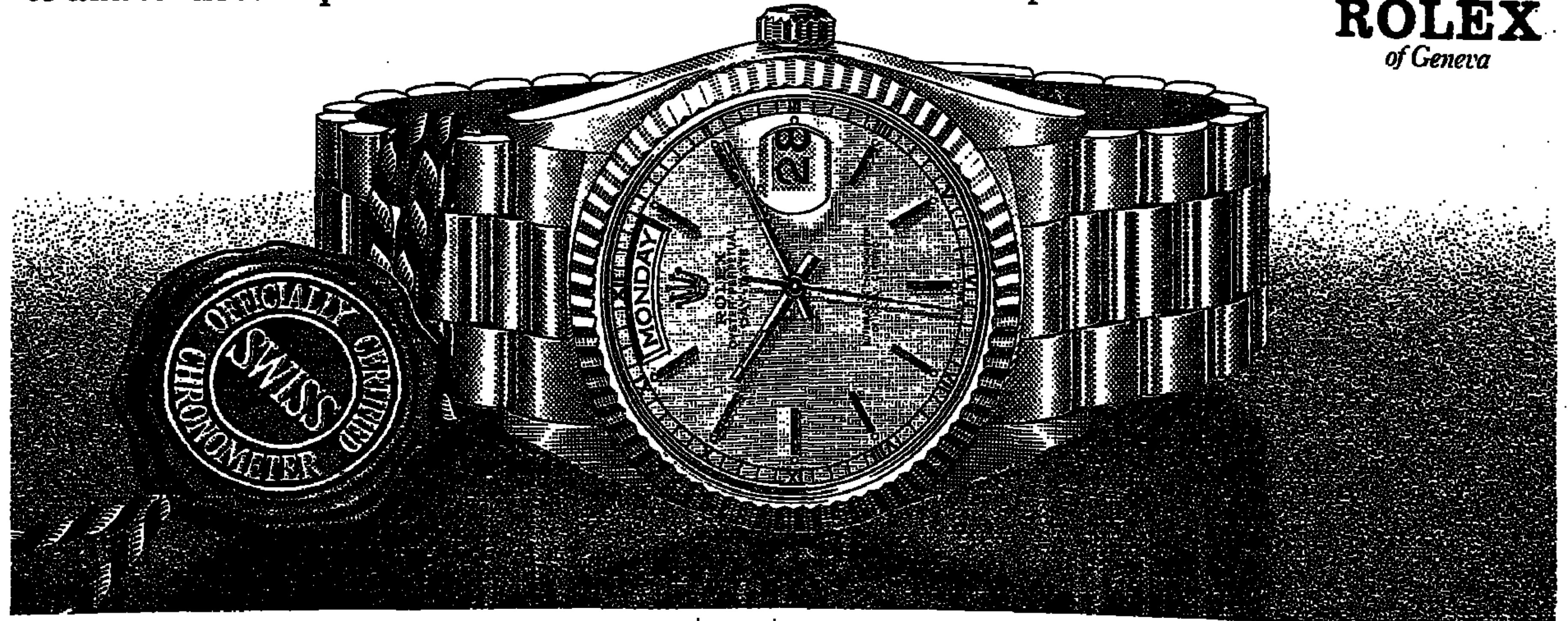
Using a motor vehicle in furtherance of an agreement to steal (that had already been made) did not facilitate the commission of the offence of conspiracy and accordingly did not fall within the terms of section 44(2) of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act 1973. There was no jurisdiction therefore to impose an order of disqualification on a plea of guilty to a sole charge of conspiracy.

Mr Justice Stocker, sitting with Lord Justice Watkins and Mr Justice Beldam in the Court of Appeal on October 10, gave judgment allowing an appeal by Terence Riley against an order of disqualification for two years imposed, *inter alia*, at Snaresbrook Crown Court (Judge V. R. D. Hill-Smith) on a plea of guilty to conspiracy to steal.

HIS LORDSHIP said that the prosecution evidence was that police officers saw the appellant driving around in a van with his brother, stopping a number of times, getting out to inspect unattended vehicles and driving off.

In *R v Cutherbertson* ([1981] AC 470) the House of Lords had considered the question of forfeiture in a case concerning a conspiracy to contravene the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971. Applying the reasoning in *Cutherbertson* by analogy, the use of the motor vehicle did not facilitate the commission of the offence of conspiracy, and the order of disqualification should be quashed.





SPECTRUM

Tibet's second city turned out in force three weeks ago to watch the trial and executions of five men and a young woman. Afterwards, wall posters describing their crimes were pasted up, each marked with a large red tick: job completed. But were the dead men merely criminals, as the posters alleged, or political dissidents, as the Dalai Lama's office claimed? From Tibet, **David Hewson** reports



Buddha and bullets

On September 27, a small group of Westerners stumbled out of the heady sleep which the Tibetan altitude induces and walked rather dozily into the makings of an international incident.

It was a typical September morning at 12,000 ft on the roof of the world. The sun bore down on Xigatse, Tibet's second city, with the piercing brightness only possible in an atmosphere starved of oxygen and lacking the pollution of modern civilization. After a rather dubious breakfast in the barracks-style accommodation which houses foreigners who have made the long journey to the region through China, the group, of which I was a member, met its local guide and ventured into town.

We were puzzled by what we saw. Tashilumpo monastery, traditional seat of the Panchen Lama, second only to the Dalai in the old Tibetan theocracy, was nearly deserted. A few craftsmen sat around making clay Buddhas, and a handful of elderly monks shuffled about in their maroon robes, replenishing the yak butter lamps which guttered in the temples. Empty monasteries are no curiosity in Tibet. During the Cultural Revolution there was an attempt to destroy piece by piece the old Buddhist order. But Tashilumpo has been favoured by the recent liberalization of Chinese attitudes towards religious freedom. Some 600 of the 3,700 monks who once lived there had been allowed to return, giving it half of the total monastic population of Tibet. Where were they?

"There is a prefecture meeting", said the Tibetan guide, who came from a pro-Chinese family. "It is nothing important. The bank is closed, and the shops too. And the free market. Would you like to see the Brahmaputra river instead?"

On the way, we saw around 30,000 people, some three quarters of the town's population, bustling past the monastery gates in an excited mood, like a Bank Holiday crowd on the way to the fair. Children gazed expectantly from their fathers shoulders; hawkers plied their wares through the heaving throng which was headed in the direction opposite to ours.

"It is just a sort of local authority meeting", said the Chinese guide who had accompanied us from Peking. "Would you like a ride on a yak-skin boat?" A few hours later two trucks drove past us. In the back of each stood a party of white-jacketed Chinese policemen looking rather like starched waiters from a lesser restaurant. They held rifles with fixed bayonets over an assorted company of young men and women seated miserably on the truck floor. For all the last-minute evasion of our hosts, they had overlooked one thing. The picturesque rural community on the outskirts of Xigatse, where we had been taken to watch peasants thresh corn as if they were auditioning for Breughel, was on the main road to the town prison.

The day's events, which had attracted so much excited public attention, were nothing so mundane as a meeting of the local council. Xigatse had been transfixed by a public meeting of the people's court. And those pathetic figures who had been driven past us were the lucky ones: six of their fellow criminals had died that very morning, before the huge crowd, killed by single bullets through the back of the neck from a policeman's revolver.

By mid-afternoon, wall posters, in Chinese and Tibetan, appeared on walls throughout the town. Red crosses through the names of the six condemned, five men and one woman, indicated the death sentence. A large red tick across the whole poster meant that it been carried out. According to the posters the crimes ranged from murder – two of those who died, including a 28-year-old woman, were convicted of killing their lovers – to repeated theft and black market activities. Nowhere on the posters was the slightest indication that the condemned had committed political offences, though the Chinese have never in the past shied away from publicly announcing that they have executed counter-revolutionaries. Since widely-publicized executions are by no means uncommon in China at the moment during the present virulent campaign against theft, corruption and black marketeers, the Xigatse deaths seemed to fit into a well-established pattern.

A few days later, the office of the exiled Dalai Lama announced that six individuals had been executed in the Tibetan capital of Lhasa as dissidents, three days after the events in Xigatse. Under the heading "Buddhists Executed For Their Faith", the Dalai Lama's office claimed that 3,000 Tibetans had been arrested, of whom 1,000 now faced execution. Anti-Chinese riots in Nepal had ensued, and close aides of the Dalai Lama indicated that the visit to Lhasa which he had been planning for 1985 had now been set back by several years.

But how believable is the Tibetan exiles' version of events? Last week in *London, I told the Dalai Lama's acting* representative Mr Phuntsog Wangyal of the executions in Xigatse and showed him photographs of the death sentences posted after the event.

Mr Wangyal said that as far as the Dalai Lama's office was aware only six executions had taken place in Tibet in recent weeks, and they were the ones in Lhasa. The office had no information about the identity of those allegedly shot; though it had earlier issued a press release saying that the Tibetan scholar Geshe Lobsang Wangchuk was "probably" among the victims.

Tibetan exiles naturally shy away from revealing the source of their *intelligence information, but it is* known that much of it comes from itinerant Tibetans and Nepalese who travel the road between Katmandu in Nepal and Lhasa, halfway along which is Xigatse. The clear inference from the known facts now available from Tibet must be either that the Xigatse executions, which were witnessed by around 30,000 people, went unreported to the Tibetan exile organization, even though they occurred much closer to their Nepalese base than the alleged Lhasa incident, or that the events in Xigatse were distorted into the version eventually released to the Western press.

Neither explanation reflects well on the exiles or the Chinese. The gulf between the Dalai Lama and Peking now appears as large as it has ever been since the Buddhist leader fled the country in 1959. If that gulf is predicated, to a large extent, on a misunderstanding, the fault must lie as much with the Chinese as with the exiles. Peking may have admitted to grave errors in its past treatment of Tibet, but it has simply replaced the old policy of ruthless domination with a haughty paternalism, backed by the presence of between 100,000 and 200,000 Chinese troops. Tibetans are being encouraged to enter the civil service – but only those who are good communists.

Religious freedom has, to some extent, been reinstated, though the old medieval theocracy is still officially damned. The Chinese have reluctantly come to believe that they cannot shake the primeval faith of the Tibetan people. Today, as they have done for hundreds of years, pilgrims travel thousands of miles to prostrate themselves before the splendour of Jokhang Temple in the centre of Lhasa, some of them from the most primitive areas, fervently praying that they might die in front of the temple in order to gain assured entrance into heaven.

The occupation costs the Chinese dearly, at least one million yuan (£330m) a year, excluding the price of the military. And in return for what? The Tibetans may accept the odd crumb of modern living thrown their way in the form of Western medicine and the occasional tractor, but at heart they remain as wedded as ever to their belief in the Dalai Lama. The conflict is not simply between the Chinese and the Tibetans. It is between the material and the spiritual. Perhaps that is why both sides find themselves so lost when they step into each other's territories.

Cheers, tears and Red Cross parcels



● *In the disease-ridden camps alongside the River Kwai, 1945 opened to the drone of Allied aircraft and the wail of Japanese air-raid sirens. The bombers were seeking to destroy the Burma-Siam railway which the prisoners had been forced to build for their captors.*

This concluding extract from the secret prison diary of Dr Robert Hardie, written on stolen scraps of paper over a period of three years and hidden in a hospital vacuum flask, describes the medical officer's view of the final months of the war, as the Allied advance drew nearer.

JANUARY 1, 1945

Nearly 2,000 men have now come over to this camp from Tamarkan. A great many of them have malaria – there has been a very serious shortage at Tamarkan of quinine, and no plasmoquine. Our position here, with this great influx of men with fever, is pretty desperate too. The Japanese say they are very short of quinine and are having difficulty in getting it. One has heard this story before, put forward to cover mere indifference – but of course it might be true.

FEBRUARY 14, 1945

Yesterday evening there was a heavy raid on the bridge. There was a good deal of cannon and machine-gun firing. We got fine views of the big bombers as they went in and circled round. The anti-aircraft fire did not seem to worry them. Two big American planes swept low over this camp, and we could see the people on board. We do not yet know what damage was done at the bridge, but at dawn today the Nips sent 150 men over from here to start repairs.

Colonel Sugesawa is coming to this camp again "on inspection" in the next day or two. Last time he merely walked quickly through the camp. But in fear lest he should look into the hospital, Nobusawa today went through it himself and insisted on discharging all the men who, he thought, "looked too well". Two of his choices were men with almost complete paralysis of the legs – totally unable to walk. This was pointed out to him, but he said they must go out of hospital, as they "looked fit".

Abridged from The Burma-Siam Railway: The Secret Diary of Dr Robert Hardie, *published on October 25 by Imperial War Museum Publications, price £9.95*

The Japanese Thailand Number One Medical Officer was here a day or two ago, also on inspection. He went straight to the Japanese part of the camp, where he appears to have had a chat with Nobusawa. He then repaired to the Jap officers' quarters, and was helped out of the camp later in the evening, very drunk. He certainly came nowhere near the hospital area. The more responsible their position, apparently, the less trouble they take to find out what they are responsible for.

FEBRUARY 22, 1945

Workers who have been going to Tamarkan to do repairs and to ferry material across the river pending repairs, report that the steel bridge is completely kaput and has been abandoned, two spans being dropped in the water by the last attack. Repairs are being carried out on the wooden bridge, and it is said that it will be working again before long.

MARCH 13, 1945

An order has been issued that all knives and cut-throat razors have to be handed in to the Japanese. Furthermore, tomorrow all pens and ink are to be handed in, under threat of severe reprisals if any are found thereafter in the camp. So I think I shall bury this pen, in a sealed bottle – I may be able to recover it later. I shall have to use pencil henceforward – until they are all called in too.

APRIL 1, 1945

Aeroplanes about at breakfast time. One came directly overhead as I was frying an egg and a piece of rice bread, and dropped a cloud of leaflets. They were carried away from the camp by the wind, but a copy came into the camp later. There were some anti-Nip cartoons; the letterpress was in Burmese – suitable for April 1 perhaps. We wonder whether the RAF think this is Burma? After lunch nine prisoners, wounded in an aerial attack up near the line near Wampo, arrived down by diesel truck. One died shortly after arrival. A couple needed amputations. One was a Queensland aborigine, always a most cheerful and willing worker his comrades say. He will do all right.

These men were on a working party on the railway line near the Wampo viaduct, which they say was badly smashed up about a week ago; *but the Nip in charge would* not allow them to take cover, although there was plenty of time, for the plane circled around twice before attacking. They had to go on working – and one must admit the Nip himself stayed on. The bombs fell and killed some and injured these others. The Nip was quite undamaged.

Today all paper and pencils have to be handed in, under severe penalty.



The cemetery at Chungkai, sketched by Dr Hardie

APRIL 3, 1945

This morning between 9 and 11 am a number of four-engined bombers attacked Tamarkan bridge again. A good deal of damage was done to the wooden bridge, they say. Pamphlets were also dropped, giving a rough map of Burma, which shows our advance progressing – a cheerful sight. We heard the sound of bombs up-river also.

APRIL 17, 1945

Yesterday's theatre performance (simple songs and turns) was suddenly interrupted by Turtle-neck, who strode up on to the stage in the middle of one of the early turns, slapped the surprised performers in the face and said that there must be no turns, only orchestral music. It was a surprise, because the script of the show had as usual been submitted to him for censoring and had been returned without comment. The show of course fizzled out. The performers say Ishikura was rather tight when he waded in to them. Today orders have been issued that the theatre building is to be pulled down. The theory is, I think, that the Japs feel it is wrong for us to sing and be cheerful when Japan is in difficulties.

MAY 30, 1945

All sorts of fantastic rumours, but in the absence of definite information from the Japanese we don't have any certain news. The up-river camps are very fertile sources of rumours – landings here, there and everywhere – which don't lose anything on their journey down here. Up-river camps on the railway are seeing large numbers of Japs, military and civil, some in very bad condition, coming down the railway out of Burma.

JUNE 28, 1945

In the weeks since my last entry, we have all left Chungkai camp and come down to Tamaung.

On the 25th in the afternoon, bombers suddenly appeared in the skies, and the Tamarkan bridge area (now about 10 miles to the north of us) and the Kanburi area (slightly nearer, in the same direction) were heavily pounded. It is said that the wooden bridge was badly smashed, and the steel bridge further damaged.

AUGUST 11, 1945

There are rumours of all sorts – of terrific air raids in Japan, of peace feelers, of phenomenal advances. There are rumours of more Red Cross stuff for us at Bangkok. We have actually had 30 cases of American Red Cross drugs handed over to us by the Nips in the last few days.

We think the Nips are holding about 50 more cases, some of which contain drugs desperately needed, but we have not been able to get them as yet. We know they are there, because our own people unloaded them into the Nips' store and had time to glance at some of the lists of contents.

Ishikura is said to have let it be known that Colonel Ishii thinks the war will be over by November – with what result he did not say. We live in hopes of an early release, but without any very great conviction. Another spell of cold weather with the clothing we have now will be unendurable. The Japanese have been putting quite a lot of camp working parties on what they call "beautification" – one undertaking consists of building an elaborate curved bamboo bridge over a duckpond. Sometimes we think they are trying to get the place looking a bit better in case the war ends, and then we think, no, that's only wishful thinking.

AUGUST 17, 1945

Yesterday, after several days in which rumours were quite subdued, there were great comings and goings. Ishii went off, they said – to Bangkok, excitement grew, a small party was brought in from another camp, who said they had heard the Japanese were giving in . . . then a high Japanese officer arrived and was closeted with the Jap officers in their camp. Finally RSM Edkins was called across to the Japanese office, and briefly informed that the war was over and that we would now come under our own discipline.

Edkins came straight across to the hospital area, where a concert was in progress, and made the statement to the audience. There was a tremendous burst of cheering. The national anthems of Britain, Holland and the United States were sung, and then "Abide with me".

One could hardly realize that after so long, the moment for which one had waited with such desperate but such doubtful hopes had come at last. It was over; we were free again, and would soon be in touch with the outside world, home. It was almost impossible to grasp – at such a moment surely one should feel some overwhelming emotion: one just felt rather numb, rather shaky and rather inclined to sob. *Sunt lacrimae rerum, et mentem mortalia tangunt* ("Human deeds have their tears, and mortality touches the heart," Virgil, *Aeneid* i.462) – that nebulous expression of half-comprehended emotion seemed exactly to express one's feeling, as one tried to grasp what had happened.

AUGUST 25, 1945

Discipline in the camp has been good since the Nipponese ceased to be our masters . . . one must admit that the Japanese have behaved with great restraint.

Lee has been investigating the medical supplies held by the Japanese. They have handed over the balance of the Red Cross packing cases – any amount of atebrin, iron, vitamin, in fact everything we need. Why on earth could they not have let us have them at once?

SEPTEMBER 1, 1945

Sick men from up-country are coming down as fast as they can be brought; and the shocking condition in which many of them are revives one's feelings of animosity against the Japanese, which had sunk quite low, seeing them so submissive and orderly and now harmless.

SEPTEMBER 6, 1945

Dakota transport planes have dropped good supplies of milk and food, drugs and clothes, blankets – everything we need. Representatives from the airborne troops that have been landed in Bangkok have come out to us here; a doctor too, from the outside world. Men are now being taken in to Bangkok, by train mostly, to be flown out to Rangoon and the wide world again.

moreover... Miles Kington

Torch songs in the Crescent City

New Orleans

People talk about the danger of Venice sinking below the sea. That's nothing. New Orleans has already sunk below the sea. Most parts of the city are about eight feet below sea level – always have been – and if you have ever dug a sand castle in a low lying part of the beach, you will know this creates a problem with seepage and inflow. In the case of New Orleans it causes $19m worth of problems every year, that being the money needed just to keep the city where it is, and dry.

It is all the fault of the French, of course, who built it in such soggy surroundings in the first place. So soggy that for a century or more it was thought lunacy to build any houses more than four storeys high. Even *now* the tall blocks in downtown New Orleans have to have huge concrete piers reaching way down into the earth before they even start to think of building the lobby, while the French Quarter next door preserves its old low European roofline, with church spires the highest things to be seen.

It seems odd that in such a wet place the biggest hazard is fire. Just before the place was sold to America by Napoleon there had been two enormous fires, claiming a thousand houses in all, and it was the Spaniards, owners of the city just before Napoleon, who did most of the rebuilding in brick instead of wood, which means that very little of the French Quarter is actually French. When the Americans started moving into their new property there was nothing to move into, the French Quarter being all the city there was and the French, as is their wont, not much disposed to make room for them.

So the Americans, as is their wont, started building with tremendous energy next door and for a while there was a French city with an American Quarter. That quarter grew into the Garden District, a stunning area of such grand houses in such a dizzy variety of styles that even the guide book gives up trying to describe them and settles for terms like "Revived Greek Revival". One house is a direct copy of Tara from *Gone With the Wind*: it is about the smallest house in the district, which, if the truth be known, is far grander and more impressive than the French Quarter.

The last big fire in the *latter* was 10 years ago, when 34 people died in a bar on Chartres Street. There was another fire last week on Bourbon Street, when a tee-shirt shop burnt out, and you can still smell the scent of autumn bonfires in the area. The firemen were able to control it quickly, because they have been trained to memorize the area's ramshackle geography, but as the local councilman said mysteriously: "We were almost forced to learn a hard lesson there."

Last week was, ironically, Fire Prevention Week; even more ironically it produced more fires than usual and the city fire chief is now investigating the theory that having a Fire Prevention Week acts as a challenge to arsonists and pyromaniacs.

You might have thought it possible somehow to tap all that water just below the surface to create a city-wide system of fire sprinklers, especially now when all the streets in the French Quarter have been dug up for relaying. As one local magazine put it, the area has been ravished in preparation for next year's World's Fair, and though I think they meant "ravaged", they've captured the right mix of eagerness and dread with which the New Orleanians are greeting that event.

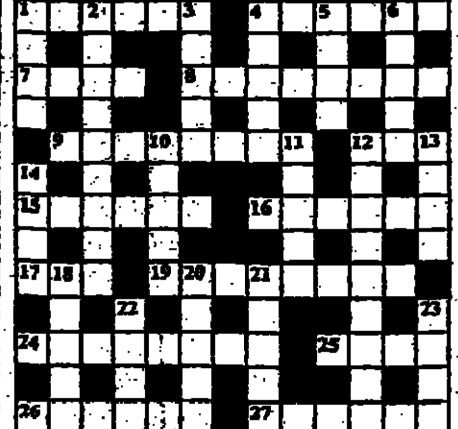
One of the houses I should hate most to see go is Gallier House, named after the architect who built it in 1857 with such modern gimmicks as hot and cold running water. Having finished his own house, he proceeded to build the French *Opera House, which for decades was the* centre of social life.

"It was still standing when I was a little girl," said the old lady who took us round. "I shall always remember it because my mother promised to take me to my first opera one Saturday, but I never got there."

Why not?

"It burnt down the Wednesday before, December 4, 1919."

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 179)



ACROSS
1 Large African tree (6)
4 Cattle skin (2,4)
7 Take off (4)
8 Transitory (8)
9 Close and muggy (8)
12 British peace corps (1,1,1)
15 Challenge (6)
16 Bluntly (6)
17 Game of "it" (3)
19 School session (4,4)
24 Oblique (8)
25 Worthless people (4)
26 Serviceable (6)
27 Sailor (6)

DOWN
1 Portend (4)
2 Ready to wear (3,3,3)
3 Harmonize (5)
4 Further (5)
5 Heave (4)
6 Board arrows (5)
10 Dark period (5)
11 Fermenting fungus (5)
12 Handbook (4,5)
13 Straight-horned antelope (4)
14 Sword handle (4)
18 Assumed name (5)
20 Conjure up (5)
21 Zoroastrian priest (5)
22 Action word (4)
23 Gulf sultanate (4)

SOLUTION TO No 178
ACROSS: 1 Kibosh 5 Teem 8 Goyim 9 Lobster 11 Eclectic 13 Onto 15 Solitaire 18 Brit 19 Sick list 22 Depress 23 Julep 24 Drag 25 Sun god
DOWN: 2 Idyll 3 Ohm 4 Helminthiasis 5 Tube 6 Entente 7 Aglet 10 Room 12 Cold 14 Wick 15 Slipper 16 Abed 17 Steps 20 Igloo 21 Berg 23 Jun

هكذا من الاصل

WEDNESDAY PAGE

JOANNA LUMLEY'S DIARY

A star steps out of the shadows

When we arrive at the Comedy Theatre to see *Little Shop of Horrors* on a preview matinée, we notice from the programme slip that Ellen Greene won't be singing as she has strained her voice; her understudy will play the part instead. What a shame, whispers the foyer, poor girl and the show not even open yet. Then we hear that the understudy has only had an hour's rehearsal with the whole cast. What an experience, we all shudder, poor girl and such a full house. Understudies are pretty remarkable people though; constantly ready to mobilize and seldom required to do so, simmering, par-boiled, with only a few hours' warning to produce a cordon bleu performance. In the event, the show was a rare pleasure, and the understudy, tottering about on four-inch heels, sang like an angel and was greeted with roars of delight. What a comfort for the splendid Miss Greene to know that she has Claire Moore in the wings if the going gets rough; and what a spur to theatre producers to know that in Miss Moore they have a comedienne and a singer who should probably step out of the shadows and star in her own show.

A lot of writing to do: serious deployment of delaying tactics. Having polished everything in sight, I seized on the notion of washing my bedroom curtains. The pad and pencils waited in the writing room, laid out neatly as in a formal examination, quietly reproachful through the open door. These are the facts: they are actually old curtains, which happened to fit the windows, with new curtains grafted on to them, so the old ones become the lining. If I change the colour schemes, I shall simply buy more stuff and sew it on top of these ones, gradually draughtproofing the house by creating eiderdown-sized hangings at the windows. When the curtains came out of the fab washing machine, the lining (or understudy) curtains, which are green, had grown about six inches. My intention was to dry them on location, as it were: simply to hang them up again damp, and let them air over the radiator which, being October, has just been activated and is so hot that the paint is beginning to squeak and crack. The only way to rehang them on the wooden rings, with bloodless arms plucking feebly at the finicky hooks, was to fold them loosely on my head



and stand half on the bookcase and half on the scalding pipes. I pulled the hems of the newer curtains, both to make them grow and to iron them but they couldn't match the green ones which hung down like wet knickers. Two hours later, they were bone dry, the rising heat having puffed and crisped the two halves so they are like giant samosas or huge unbiddable spinnakers.

Things I wish I hadn't heard: that Elvis Presley's hair was pure white when he died (or so his hairdresser said on the wireless). Things I wish hadn't happened: the button of my mackintosh getting into the wire mesh of a supermarket basket, so I couldn't get it out, or the basket on to the till or my goods out of the basket. At one point I thought I might have to go home with a basket hanging from my front.

Almost every day there is another revelation about our eating habits; every discovery agrees that we eat too much meat. Those of us who have known this for years prick up our ears and snuff the wind to see if the threat to humans of an early death or great fatness can slow down the avalanche of slaughtered beasts, now reckoned to be about 200,000 a minute. Those of us who have given up meat altogether are viewed with some suspicion; but watch us go, brains firing on all cylinders, clear-eyed, humorous, narrow-waisted and energetic! Richard North's new book, The Animals Report, *should be read in all homes and schools, parliaments and religious establishments. It is an unsentimental study of animals and how we treat them in zoos, farms and laboratories. I don't think people will ever give up eating animals altogether; but the evidence is now too clear for us to ignore. It is obviously bad for us to eat so many, and we must cut down dramatically our exploitation of the silent majority. At the end of this short life, we must meet our Maker; the first big shock will be the rage in heaven at our calculated and spectacular abuse of His finest creations: the second will be to find that God Himself is not human.*

A great wave of bithdays of my favourite people, this month and next. How strange that we know people born in clumps. They are all remarkably dissimilar, and again I am uneasy about the veracity of zodiacal signs. When my hair was longer than Doris/Lucille, a positive mane and blonde, I used to claim I was a Leo just to hear them say "Of course, I could tell at once", when in fact I am a short-legged, home-loving Taurus, thick-set and hedonistic (or so the chart would have me believe). This month's people are Librans, of the Balance. If my tall, even-natured son had been born at his appointed hour he would have been a Scorpio, and American women would have changed seats rather than sit next to him on an aeroplane. Instead he was born on the sixteenth day of October sixteen years ago, and the balance tipped at only 4lb something. But growing up is strange. I suppose I am now firmly in the realms of adulthood, although having questioned my age group, I find we expect the real grown-ups to run important things and we will help out, like senior prefects. Today's children watch us with impatient amusement from the french windows while we dance on and on, straps slipping, thin hair flying, until the music changes and we are bundled off to get our coats while they take their partners. Tiptoeing past the door to our carriages, we see that our golden successors are already fading to grey, as the children of tomorrow and tomorrow stroll on the lawns, waiting their turn. The world goes round and the road runs on.

I am about to go off duty for a while: I shall defrost the fridge, visit Vienna, start writing a television series, buy or sell the flat, make my own Christmas cards, grow or cut my hair and purchase a piano. I shall not stand for Parliament, fall asleep in the theatre, make long-term plans, stop smoking, emigrate or have a hair transplant. Before too long, I hope to be back here again; until then ave atque vale.

TALKBACK

Insult to injury

From Mrs D R Pick, 7 Clinton Terrace, Budleigh Salterton, Devon

I read the report on Alzheimer's Disease (September 16) and would like to give a warning to wives who are caring for husbands with this distressing complaint. My husband is at an advanced stage of the disease so last year I decided that life would be easier for me if we moved to a smaller house. As all our assets are held jointly, I consulted a solicitor who said that I would have to apply to the Court of Protection so that a partner in the firm could sign the conveyance on my husband's behalf.

I received a great shock after the hearing when I received a letter from the solicitor to say that the court intended to close our bank accounts and invest the proceeds at its discretion along with other money we have invested. I shall also be required to submit accounts of all expenditure to the court. It would appear that the court can legally confiscate the wife's contributions along with the husband's, and then make charges for the service.

In view of the added stress and aggravation I have suffered over the last nine months, I think a wife in my position would be well advised to ask her husband to transfer his share of their assets to her at the onset of Alzheimer's disease or any other mentally crippling illness. I am in no doubt that my husband would have done this for me and that he would have been appalled if he'd known about this treatment.

Analysis can help

From Joan Hunter, psychotherapist, 25 Eton Rise, Eton College Road, London, NW3

As Caroline Moorehead's article (September 16) may have aroused fear as well as compassion, it seems important to mention that many people may experience disturbances while aging which can be successfully treated by therapy based on psychoanalytical theory.

Mr Brown, for instance, aged 82, had always seemed well able to cope, but was staying in bed, incontinent. The consultant resisted pressure to admit him to hospital and he was visited in his own home for 12 therapy sessions. Mr Brown's response was remarkable and he was able to resolve the inner conflict, which stemmed partly from unresolved grief, in the time allowed.

Mrs Smith, an intelligent woman, felt responsible when her husband died, doubting her own right to live. In just over two years the burden of guilt was sufficiently lightened for therapy to end.

Self-fulfilling pap

From Mrs Sue Wood, 33 Gills Hill, Radlett, Hertfordshire

How I agree and sincerely sympathize with the views expressed by Carol Sarler (Friday Page, October 14), former editor of *Honey*. Not only are women's magazines dominated by male management teams, so are the horrendous comics for teenage girls.

These papers continually suggest that girls are failures if they don't look pretty for their boyfriend. Right from the start, girls are given the impression that they exist only in so far as they are noticed by the opposite sex.

No wonder many women only want "fashion and beauty spiced with a bit of emotion and romance", if they have been fed on this rubbish.

Vogue figures

From F. C. Beech, deputy managing director, Condé Nast Publications, Vogue House, Hanover Square, London W1

I have just read the piece by Carol Sarler (Friday Page, October 14), "My sour taste of Honey", and must point out that she makes a completely erroneous statement relating to the circulation of *Vogue*.

The current circulation of *Vogue* (ABC Jan/June 1983) is 165,836, the highest since 1966, since when the circulation has risen steadily year by year.

To the manor grown

Picture a commanding woman and two national figures spring to mind. The second of these, I bet, will be Penelope Keith. It is entirely fitting that this talented actress has risen to fame during the Thatcher years, proving that, deep down, a number of us need to be in the thrall of a woman with a carrying voice and Home Counties assurance. Whether this assurance is inbred or acquired is sometimes hard to tell; recently we've become aware that nobody is quite as they seem.

In the case of actresses, however, this is as it should be. After all, they deal in masks. Penelope Keith made her name with a succession of bossy, upper-class types, each distinct and each horribly recognizable – Sarah in *The Norman Conquests*, Margot in *The Good Life* and Audrey in *To The Manor Born*, a show that attracted 28 million viewers. Such was their familiarity that Penelope Keith was presumed to be like that. When seen in bed with Ian McKellan in the film *The Priest of Love* the newspapers screamed: "Audrey, what are you doing?"

"I used to be annoyed", says Miss Keith "but I don't mind now. I've realized that if I was that believable I must have been doing my job properly."

Because she isn't like that, of course. Not quite. She was, indeed, born in Surrey, an only child, and now lives in stockbroker Sussex. She has a creamy, well-bred complexion – "I may not have much else, but I do have good skin". And in her dressing room among the make-up and wigs, there is a pair of stout wellies and a dog bowl.

But there the resemblance ends. Her voice is extravagant, but it has the bracing quality found in theatrical rather than headscarf circles. And though she adores her corgi, she cites as fellow corgi-fanciers not royalty but her old friend Ava Gardner.

For she is an actress through and through, a hundred per cent showbiz pro, who for many years toiled her way up through the hardest of apprenticeships, working in rep for £7 a week "in those bring-your-own-clothes days", doing understudies and walk-ons, waiting months for the phone to ring, and being familiar with the silent part of the "third citizen". When she made it to Stratford she played everything from a whore to a tree. "The others all played lovely floaty goddesses and I stood there like this", she demonstrates, "with a bit of bark on my head." Then in her late 30s came the big break: Wanda in *Kate*, then *The Norman Conquests* and on to *The Good Life*.

Now she is playing another variant of the dominating woman in *Sweet Sixteen*, currently showing on BBC TV. This time, however, it is a modern, more liberated version, who has an affair with a man 16 years her junior.

Such is her popularity nowadays that she can pack any theatre. This is invigorating for the West End. As she says, television has not killed the theatre any more than it has killed reading – it stimulates people to go out and see the star in the flesh.

"But it has raised expectations", she says, "which is no bad thing. The standard on TV is so high that the live product – hateful word – has to be good."

This is a challenge she rises to meet. She herself is happy working for either medium, whether trudging around in the mud of a building site for *Sweet Sixteen* or adjusting her subtle comic timing for a live audience, whose presence alters each performance.

Although once she might have thought herself plain, in her mid-40s she is now a handsome, radiant woman, visibly happy both in her professional and private life. The private happiness she attributes to Rodney, a young policeman who she married five years ago and on whom she obviously dotes. They met while she was playing in Chichester and he was on bomb duty. At the time the newspapers leapt upon this delightfully unlikely match, and there was also a certain amount of muck-raking. "He said he didn't mind, but I know he did. I did, for him. Thank heavens it's died down now. But it makes one cynical."

Recovered from this, Rodney is now the focus of her home life. "I cook and he eats", she says with a laugh. He is also increasingly involved in her career.

There is a certain yeasty confidence about her that obviously sees that things get done. Nowadays, done by herself. In a remarkable step for an actress, she has set up her own production company. *Hay Fever*, which opens in London next week, is its first show. She is both its star and impresario.

"I'm not knocking producers, but their job is to raise money. There's often a gulf between them and the cast. And as an actress I've often felt that I'm simply being used, like a racehorse." She pauses. "Well, a racehorse with brains.

"There are certain things that a producer doesn't know much about – for instance, I know how to get the right person to do the wigs. I know what makes a play work – not just for the first night but what makes it carry on well, or not so well, over the months of its run. As much, if not more, care must be taken then – strange things happen to you after four or five months in a show. I thought it would be good to mount a production from the actor's point of view.

"Then there's the marketing. It isn't just the readers of serious newspapers who come to the theatre, yet plays are only advertised in the heavies. Many producers are elitist – not in what sort of shows they mount, but what they presume its audience to be. I want to change that."

Such is her exuberance and authority, as she says this, that one believes her. She is riding high and is finding that there are indeed rewards in being the boss. Some are born to it, some have it thrust upon them. For others, like Penelope Keith, it is a role they've worked hard to earn.

The Prince and Princess of Wales are coming to see *Hay Fever* next week. This is a great honour. "I've told the cast they have to exit backwards", she says, shrieking with laughter. It's only a joke, of course. But with this mistress of disguise, you can't always tell when she's playing a part.

Deborah Moggach

Nobby Clark



Penelope Keith: "used like a racehorse with brains"

THE TIMES COOK

Shona Crawford Poole

Talking Chinglish

Judging by the array of popular books on Chinese cooking published over the last 10 or 15 years, by the new titles constantly added to the list, by the numbers of woks sold, and by the appearance of specialist ingredients in every supermarket in the land, vast numbers of people cook Chinese at home. But as I have never sampled anyone else's home-made Chinese chow, I have only the vaguest notion of what you are all cooking out there.

What I cook is quick, easy and great fun. It seems to matter not too much that there is always at least one missing ingredient – the plum sauce is light, not dark. The pepper is black, not brown. And some vegetable that would be better fresh comes out of a tin.

Possibly the result is more Chinglish than Chinese, though it beats the takeaway any day.

It is always agreeable to watch someone else working, especially when that work involves the virtuoso performance of practical skills. I could happily have spent half a day at the elbow of a street cook who from one large wok fed the entire clientele of an open-air restaurant in Hongkong's Stanley market.

The wok over which he presided as if it was a full orchestra sat in the top of an empty oil drum. Pressured gas from a bottle beside it provided the heat and shadowy helpers darted to and fro bringing bowls of chopped ingredients and whisking finished dishes to the tables. Cauldrons of broth, oil and water stood within his reach, and between lightning bouts of stir-frying he flung a ladel of water into the wok, swished it clean with a bamboo brush and slopped it into another drum set aside for this purpose. With a knee-level lever, and often with his knee, he controlled the roaring blasts of heat that made sense at last of those directions in Chinese recipes which say "cook for 26 seconds" and the like.

I learnt a number of things from watching him work that have made my own efforts since more successful.

When all the ingredients have been prepared – and this includes laying them out in the order in which they will be needed and taking the tops off the sauce bottles – fill the sink with hot water so that the wok or frying pan can be washed quickly between dishes.

Set the oven at very cool (100°C/200°F, gas mark ¼) and put the serving dishes in it to warm. If you have a single oven the pork can be roasted, then the heat lowered to keep it and the stir-fried dishes warm as each is cooked.

The paper-wrapped chicken calls for deep frying. This is most economically done in a wok, which uses less oil than a saucepan. Have a heatproof pan or casserole handy to pour the boiling oil into when frying is completed.

Resist the very real temptation to try to prepare too many stir-fried dishes for one meal. Four, including fried rice and at least one vegetable dish, is as much as is feasible if they are to be served fresh. Begin with the rice which keeps warm quite well, and cook a vegetable dish last so that the crispness, which is the essence of Chinese vegetable cooking, is not lost.

A fillet of pork roasted in the Chinese style is especially easy. The marinade becomes a richly flavoured glaze and the boneless meat is carved into neat slices which are served fanned on a warm plate. Fillet of veal, loin of lamb or even fillet steak could be cooked in the same way with allowance made in the cooking time for a different thickness of meat.

Chinese roast pork
Serves four to six

- 680g (1½lbs) fillet or tenderloin of pork

For the marinade

- 1cm (½ inch) cube fresh ginger
- 1½ tablespoons soy sauce
- 1½ tablespoons peanut (groundnut) oil
- 1½ tablespoons plum sauce
- ½ teaspoon salt

Crush the ginger in a garlic press and combine it with the remaining marinade ingredients. Add the pork and turn it in the marinade to coat all sides. Leave it to marinate for about two hours, turning it once or twice.

Set the pork on a rack in a roasting tin and roast it in a preheated hot oven (220°C/425°F, gas mark 7) for 20 minutes, turning it once. Rest the meat in a warm place for 10 minutes before slicing it.

Fried rice
Serves four to six

- 450g (1lb) boiled rice
- 1 tablespoon salt
- 4 tablespoons peanut (groundnut) oil
- 2 spring onions, finely sliced
- ½ clove garlic, finely chopped
- 2 eggs, beaten
- 110g (4oz) shelled shrimps or prawns, cooked
- 110g (4oz) finely diced ham or pork
- 55g (2oz) peas
- 450g (1lb) boiled rice

Mix the rice with the salt and set it aside. Heat the wok and add 1 tablespoon of oil. Add the spring onions and garlic, stir and add the egg. Stir fry until the egg is cooked and turn it out of the wok. Add another tablespoon of oil to the wok then the prawns, ham or pork and peas. Cook them for a minute before adding the remaining oil, the rice and the egg. Stir-fry, lifting the mixture to combine the ingredients well, for two minutes. Turn the fried rice into a warm serving bowl.

Crab with black bean and chilli is a strongly flavoured dish which can also be made with lobster, or with prawns, in or out of their shells. The cooked crab claws in their shells which Marks and Spencer have been selling recently are ideal for this dish.

Crab with black bean and chilli
Serves four to six

- 2 freshly cooked crabs weighing about 1kg (2lb 3oz) each, or 12 crab claws
- 2.5cm (1 inch) cube fresh ginger
- 2 teaspoons salt
- 2 tablespoons salted black beans
- 5 tablespoons light stock or water
- 2 tablespoons dry sherry
- 1 tablespoon soy sauce
- ½ teaspoon tabasco sauce, or ¼ teaspoon chilli powder
- 5 tablespoons peanut (groundnut) oil
- 8 spring onions cut in 4cm (1½ inch) lengths

Separate the main top shell from the body of each crab. Crack the claws and shells. Chop each body into quarters and pull away the sack under the eyes which is attached to the mouth. Grate finely or crush the ginger and mix it with the salt. Rub this mixture all over the pieces of crab and set it aside.

Soak the black beans in a cup of cold water for half an hour then drain them.

Combine the stock or water with the sherry, soy sauce and tabasco or ground chilli.

Heat the oil in the wok and when it is very hot add the onions and black beans. Stir-fry them for half a minute then add the crab and stir-fry it for four minutes. Pour the liquid mixture over the crab and stir-fry the dish for a minute more before turning it into a warmed bowl to serve.

Paper-wrapped chicken is warmly spiced but not hot, and calls for rice paper – the kind used on the bottom of macaroons and ratafias – which is deliciously crisp when fried.

Paper-wrapped chicken
Serves four to six

- 1½ teaspoons sugar
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1 teaspoon five-spice powder
- 1 teaspoon monosodium glutamate or taste powder (optional)
- 2 tablespoons oyster sauce
- 1 tablespoon cornflour
- 3 tablespoons peanut (groundnut oil
- 4 boned and skinned chicken breasts
- 1 packet rice paper
- Oil for deep frying (peanut again)

Combine the sugar, salt, five-spice powder, monosodium glutamate or taste powder (if using), oyster sauce and cornflour and mix them to a smooth paste. Cut each chicken breast into six or eight diagonal slices of roughly equal size and turn them in the marinade to coat all sides. Leave them to marinate for at least an hour.

The next step is to wrap the chicken pieces into little rice-paper packets for deep-frying. A loosely rolled cylinder, the ends of which can be tucked in securely, is the easiest package to make with small rectangles of rice paper. Pieces about 15cm (6 inches) by 10cm (4 inches) are about right.

Wrap the chicken as close to the time it will be fried as possible. Heat a good quantity of oil in a wok or pan to a temperature of 190/200°C (375/400°F), and fry the chicken, a few pieces at a time, for two to two-and-a-half minutes. Drain on absorbant kitchen paper and serve as quickly as possible.

THE TIMES DIARY

Battle renewed

The camaraderie that marked the opening of the Turner exhibition at the Grand Palais in Paris concealed a degree of Anglo-French tension over the selection of pictures. I gather from Bryan Swingler, the British Council's representative in France, that in response to the British choice of the recently restored *The Field of Waterloo*, not seen in public since 1817, the French selection team, led by Michel Laclotte, conservateur en chef in the Musée du Louvre's department of paintings, insisted on Turner's *The Burning of the Houses of Commons and Lords*. This painting was splashed on the French posters advertising the event, the largest Turner exhibition ever held abroad and the last before the Turner bequest is permanently housed in the new Clore Gallery in London.

Not content to let matters rest there, the British selectors, who included Alan Bowness, director of the Tate Gallery, replied with *The Exile and the Rock Limpet*, Turner's portrait of a gloomy Napoleon on Elba.

● *The London School of Economics' proposed racehorse will be scratched while it is still only a gleam in its prospective owners' eyes if Tariq Ali has his way. The aging firebrand told the LSE Labour Club yesterday that spending the students' £10,000 windfall to such effect would be an "obscenity" and called on the entire Labour group to attend tomorrow's student union meeting to vote the project down.*

BARRY FANTONI



"But yesterday you wanted your bandages removed."

Beaux' art

Perhaps it was the excitement of being in the same room as Tom Wolfe, chronicler of "radical chic", and Peter York, who took Sloane Rangers into the mainstream, that caused one woman in the audience to faint while Wolfe was giving this year's T. S. Eliot Memorial Lectures at the University of Kent. York, who starts a series of lectures on Channel 4 next month, was also in the audience that heard Wolfe describe the clothes people in the art world wear. He himself was clad in his trademark uniform of white suit and Eton college shirt which, with his silky hair and tortoiseshell framed spectacles, give him the look of a dapper schoolboy. York, in a fine grey suit with cuffs and turn-ups, blue shawl-coloured waistcoat, and narrow black suede shoes, was more like an angelic teddy boy.

What both superstylists could have done with on a chilly walk across the campus to the senior common room was orthodox overcoats.

● *Mrs Thatcher's ministerial changes have everywhere been seen as a shift to the right. It has not gone unnoticed that John Moore, the energetic new Financial Secretary to the Treasury, likes to keep a jar of President Reagan's favourite jelly beans in easy reach.*

Speechless

Lord Franks told a nice story against himself at the Institute of Historical Research in London the other day about the invariably laconic Clement Attlee, the observance of whose centenary is concluded tonight.

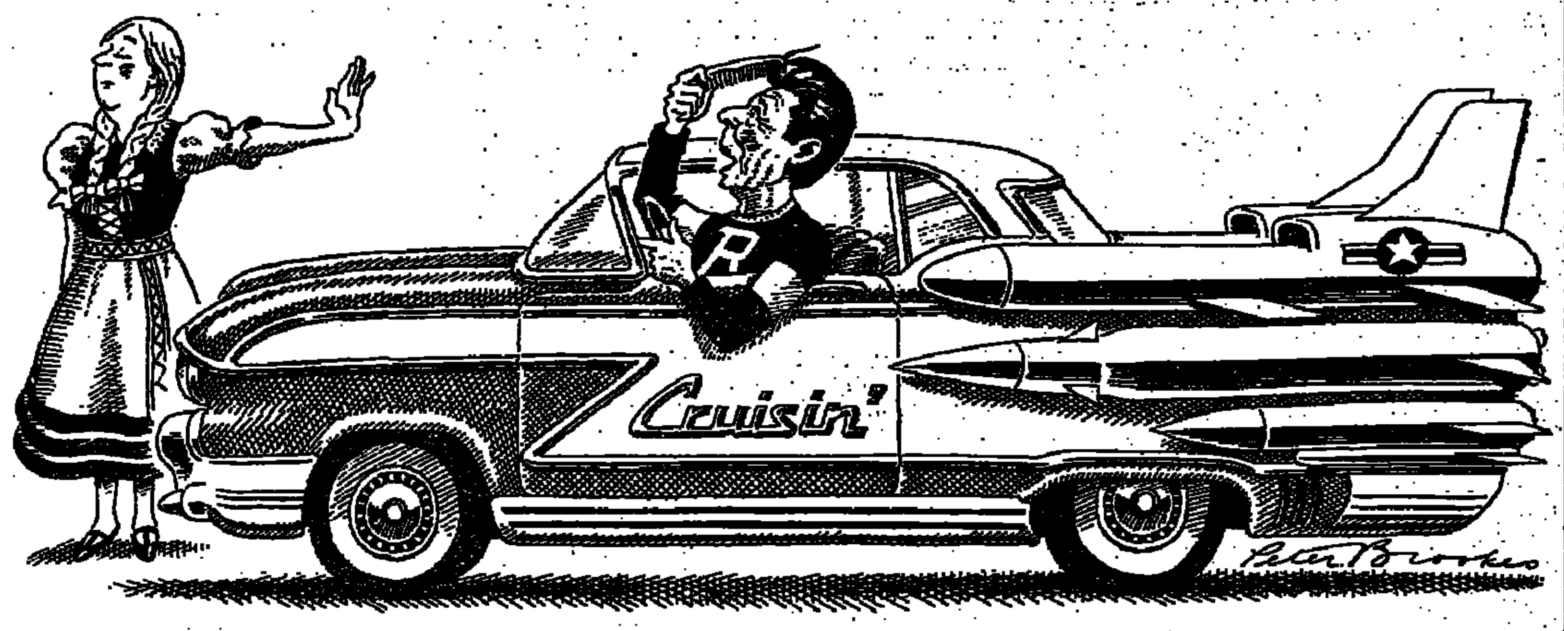
Attlee's taciturn presence was required in Washington in 1950 for a summit with President Truman on the Korean war. Afterwards, there was to be a regular meeting of Commonwealth ambassadors to Washington, which Lord Franks would convene in the dining room of the British embassy. Attlee was persuaded to attend in the hope that he might actually, for once, say something. Lord Franks, who also tends to economy in his use of words, forced himself to speak for 10 minutes on such thorny issues as the potential use of atomic weapons in Korea, reasoning that such a performance might warm Attlee up a bit.

At last, his ordeal at an end, the speaker turned to the guest of honour with an expectant "Prime Minister?" Came the reply: "Quite."

My observer at the socialist prime ministers' get-together in a beach resort hotel south of Athens tells me this was the first time the five socialist leaders of Portugal, Spain, Italy, France and Greece – known as "the sun-belt socialists" – had met as prime ministers. One visible difference from previous meetings was that the five were no longer tieless and shirt-sleeved. They wore jackets, although Italy's Bettino Craxi insisted on blue jeans with a disparate coat, and Spain's Felipe Gonzalez donned a windcheater (with shirt and tie) but made up for it by smoking cigars. I understand that other differences, over policy, were hardly less visible.

PHS

From deference to divergence: Michael Binyon charts the new mood



Why West Germany says stop

Bonn

Is West Germany going neutralist? As demonstrators of all ages and classes take to the streets in thousands, the old question suddenly takes on a new urgency. For the new Nato missiles have not only caused alarm throughout the country, but they have smashed the postwar consensus on the fundamentals of the Federal Republic's existence – its security alliances, national interests and position in the Western world. Whatever reassurances the government gives its western allies, there is a feeling here that things have changed irrevocably. The peace movement is here to stay.

It is not simply that the opposition to deployment is fiercer and more deeply felt in West Germany than anywhere else in Nato. The peace movement, consisting of the young, the Greens, the churches, the trade unions and a large part of the country's intelligensia, has its roots in the continuing trauma of the Second World War, the universal horror of those memories.

The missile debate has assumed a new dimension. It has coincided with a revival of German feeling, a belief, especially on the left and among the young, that it is time for the country to assert itself more, stand up to the Americans and follow policies it believes to be in its own interests even if Reagan's Washington does not. This feeling, crudely dubbed as left-wing nationalism though far removed from the old ideas of German nationalism, now has a dynamic of its own. It is beginning to sweep up in its wake people and politicians who have long subscribed to the Adenauer view of the Federal Republic anchored in the western alliance and the main European pillar on which translantic friendship rests.

Many people now believe that it is the Americans who are forcing the missiles on Germany. The Social Democrats in particular have forgotten that it was their own leader, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who campaigned long and hard to persuade the reluctant Americans to protect West German security with missiles that could match the Soviet SS20s. Instead the party now speaks as though Washington wants the Pershings deployed at any cost in order to be able to wage a limited nuclear war on German soil.

It is no use the government or outsiders insisting that West Germany is bound by the Nato alliance, or pointing out that the new weapons are not quantitatively such a big change by comparison to the destructive power of those already stationed here. The Pershings have become symbols for all the other weapons. "Enough is enough", is the common response. A country already more thickly forested with instruments of war than any of its neighbours simply cannot go on piling up arms, people say.

Such an attitude inevitably casts the Americans not in the role of protectors, but of occupiers. And the guilt-free generation, no longer burdened with the responsibility of fighting and losing a war, is beginning to resent the American presence. Its search for German roots and identity invariably collides with what is seen as the Americanization of German society – the obsessive materialism, the daily bombardment of the German language with English expressions, the whole postwar rebuilding of the Federal Republic in the American image.

German interests are thus seen mainly in distinction to those of the United States. And the contrast is made with East Germany. Despite its political servility to Moscow, visitors find with surprise it has remained more traditionally German, more Central European, in both sentiment and way of life.

Few people, even the left-wingers, want their country to become like East Germany. But the dream of reunification – quietly dropped from the political vocabulary during the years of detente when it was seen as a stumbling block to closer relations with the East – has been revived, if changed. Now it is a dream as much of the left as it was of the right, only this time the left believes it is West Germany that must also change political direction, not just East Germany.

The argument thus moves towards neutralism – a distancing from Nato in order to give West Germany room to steer an independent policy, if possible deepening the dialogue with the Soviet Union. Such a development has of course long been a prime Soviet aim, and the Soviets are astute at using both sticks and carrots to entice West Germany to look East. But many Germans themselves recognize this as a familiar role in their history – more familiar, perhaps, than looking across the Atlantic – and one that is already beginning to bring results in contacts at all levels between East and West Germany.

Already the missiles debate has pushed the Social Democrats far along this road. The party has virtually decided on unconditional rejection of any deployment. But the leftward momentum is quickly taking it futher. Herr Peter Glotz, the party manager, called recently for a "phased revision of the German role in Nato", and said Germans could not permit the unrestricted storage of nuclear weapons on their soil in the long term.

The peace movement has also moved ahead. Despite the huge demonstrations, its leaders probably know they cannot now prevent the missiles' arriving. But their protests have at least made it extremely difficult for any other West European government to opt for new nuclear weapons in the future. And the Bonn government, if it wants to restore any consensus in the increasingly polarized debate on security, German interests and the Atlantic alliance, will have to listen to the many voices speaking through the peace movement. That movement is already thinking about the next stage: the campaign to get the missiles taken away again, and with them perhaps some of the other weapons that foreign armies keep on German soil in both East and West.

The government and the Christian Democrats are standing firm by the western alliance. Indeed one of Chancellor Kohl's priorities has been to restore good relations with Washington. But even within these ranks there is a hint that the days are over of automatic German deference to the views of the Americans. The present government senses the mood of the country, and will not change this mood simply by reaffirming a hard line towards the East. Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Foreign Minister, has said that time and again. And no one has made it so dramatically plain as the old lion of Bavaria, Herr Franz Josef Strauss, on his summer trip to East Germany.

The demonstrations do not mean that Germany is weakening in its resolve, or that it can no longer be relied on by its western partners. But they do show how deep down the missiles debate reaches, how different the situation is here from that of countries more settled in their convictions about their future. How dangerous it is for others to ignore the new feelings surfacing now in Germany.

Attlee: the machine that worked

As the centenary year ends, Peter Hennessy and Andrew Arends contrast the use of the Whitehall apparatus by two prime ministers with radical intentions

The finest compliment paid to Clement Richard Attlee in 1983, his centenary year, was probably made soon after the election victory which returned Mrs Margaret Thatcher to power with a majority of 144 – only two seats fewer than the landslide which put Attlee into Downing Street in 1945.

Within a few weeks of their triumph at the polls the Conservatives felt the need to rubbish Attlee's legacy in their first post-election party political broadcast. To understand why we are now fighting a war against rising prices, it began, one has to return to 1945 when "the Attlee government committed itself to spending virtually half of what this country earned" in pursuit of its vision of a fairer society. In 1979 Mrs Thatcher reckoned she needed two terms (since extended to three) to undo Attlee's legacy, so robust were the statutes, institutions and, above all, the attitudes of mind established between 1945 and 1951.

Attlee's centenary has been a fairly quiet affair which ends with a reception this evening at New Zealand House in London. He would not have minded – he hated fuss.

Yet his stock among historians, usually the final arbiters on these matters, is rising steadily. In 1945 Britain was broke. But the Attlee administration achieved big things – the welfare state, the efficient demobilization of five million men and women from the Armed Forces, a remarkable export-led recovery, Indian independence and the foundation of Nato. The sheer effectiveness of "Little Clem", as Ernest Bevin invariably called him, is evident not just in retrospect, but in the official papers of the administration now released from the Public Record Office.

From 1945 to 1951 Britain was governed by committee: the Cabinet and its committees, the engine room of central government, proliferated to a grand total of 454 (148 standing and 306 ad hoc). Yet it worked, and the model is still followed. North American observers of Whitehall are amazed at the continuity of the British Cabinet committee system, even under a mould-breaking prime minister like Mrs Thatcher. The Washington machine is refashioned each time a new man enters the White House.

It was his style to use a handful of strategic standing committees on economic policy, defence, home affairs (known at that time as the Lord President's committee) and the socialization (their phrase for public ownership) of industries, to handle the big issues that tended to persist through the lifetime of the administration, such as a dollar shortage and the nationalization programme.



Beneath them was a host of lesser committees, like the production committee, chaired by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to deal with the detailed implementation of policy and day-to-day developments. On big, one-off decisions – the production of a British atom bomb or the transition to independence of the Indian sub-continent – Attlee would commission a special group.

The workload and the gravity of the issues in what Lord Bullock, Bevin's biographer, has called the "decade of decisions" was staggering. Take the second week of January, 1947. In addition to the usual flow of Cabinet business, Attlee presided over five meetings of the India and Burma committee, the defence committee was preoccupied with Palestine, a special committee was established to prepare to put troops in the London meat-markets if lorry drivers refused to move the rations, and a tiny group of ministers, chaired by Attlee, known as GEN 163 met and decided that Britain would become a nuclear power despite the cutting-off of *atomic collaboration* by the Americans.

The second person a new Prime Minister sees on entering Number 10 (the first is the Principal Private Secretary) is the chief mechanic of the Whitehall machine, the Secretary of the Cabinet. He tells the new incumbent which items are the most urgent subjects for collective decision and suggests one or two *standing committees which might be* set up straight away. The smooth running of the machine and the reassuring ways of the Cabinet Secretary are very seductive for a newcomer.

Mrs Thatcher's engine room is a recognizable miniature of the Attlee model. In 1979 she cavilled when Sir John Hunt performed the ancient continuity rite. "Why do I need any Cabinet committees at all? I have ministers running their deartments – let them decide," was her line. "Events," as one insider put it, "soon took care of that."

The Prime Minister, however, has never been easy with the Whitehall machine. She seems to resent it as an encumbrance, albeit a necessary one. The collective method of reaching decisions goes against the grain of the Thatcher style, though she has found no alternative to it.

Compared to Attlee, who made the machine yield for him, this is a weakness. Attlee knew he had to devolve a great deal of business to avoid overloading himself. Herbert Morrison, chairing the socialization of industries committee, for example, and Sir Stafford Cripps, running the production committee, relieved him of many burdens. Up to a point Mrs Thatcher uses Lord Whitelaw in this role, but she has not made a virtue of it and does not possess Attlee's sensitive touch at the tiller.





Attlee and supporters in his Limehouse constituency on the eve of the 1945 poll, and two key ministers who relieved him of some of the burdens of office. Top, Herbert Morrison, chairman of the committee on nationalization, and Sir Stafford Cripps, who ran the production committee.

Though she is a "small government" prime minister as opposed to a "big government" one like Attlee, rolling back the frontiers of the state requires, at least initially, just as powerful and efficient a Whitehall machine as a political programme bent on extending those frontiers. Sir John Hoskyns, her former senior policy adviser, has recognized this. In his recent Institute of Directors lecture, he said: "Ministerial and official committees all too often degenerate into the goal-free trading of departmental views stockpiled from previous years."

Mrs Thatcher may recoil from the legacy of 1945-51, but when it comes to the mechanics of political achievement – getting from where you are today to where you want to be in five years – she has a great deal to learn from "Mr Attlee's engine room".

Mr Attlee's Engine Room: Cabinet Committee Structure and the Labour Governments, 1945-51 *by Peter Hennessy and Andrew Arends is published today (Strathclyde Papers on Government and Politics No. 26, Politics Department, Strathclyde University, 16 Richmond Street, Glasgow G1 1XQ, £3.50).*

Jock Bruce-Gardyne

Put us on the right track, minister

It's an ill wind. However wretched the circumstances of last weekend's Cabinet reshuffle – and they don't come much more wretched in my book – there's one aspect of it which gives me unalloyed pleasure: the elevation of Nicholas Ridley to the Cabinet as Transport Secretary.

It was long overdue, and goes to prove that in the fickle world of politics ability against the odds is still occasionally rewarded. Although he comes from one of the great Tory families of the north of England, Ridley has had to fight every inch of the way.

Before the 1970 election he played a key role in shaping the Tory party's approach to industrial policy; yet within two years, when the climate changed, he was dispatched without ceremony to the back benches. In the later 1970s he conducted a series of brilliant and entertaining one-man parliamentary forays to expose the follies of the Callaghan government's so-called "industrial strategy". Yet when the 1979 government was formed he was appointed – to the surprise of some of us – to the Foreign Office and given charge of the apparent backwater of Latin America. Had a handful of loudmouths on the backbenches not succeeded in ditching his plans for a Hongkong solution for the Falklands, there might have been no Falklands war: but they did.

As Financial Secretary to the Treasury he then carried perhaps the heaviest workload of the hardest-worked of all departmental teams (I write with feeling). And throughout it all he has consistently demonstrated that ministers can be more than Jim Hackers if they have the character for the task. He would be an asset to any Cabinet.

Having got that – deserved – panegyric off my chest, I have a little task for him. One of the early acts of the first Thatcher government was to set up a London Docklands Development Corporation under the chairmanship of Mr Nigel Broackes of Trafalgar fame, to bring life back to a part of the East End which the dockers (with judicious late assistance from the likes of Mr Jack Jones and Lord Aldington) had turned into something of a desert. And one of the early conclusions of Mr Broackes and his corporation was that you could not develop the docklands unless first you could get to the docks. Which, by existing public transport, on the whole you could not.

So it was decided that the docklands must have a railway of one sort or another. What emerged eventually was a plan for a light rail transit system to connect the Isle of Dogs to Tower Hill in one direction and Stratford in the other, at a cost of £77m.

London Transport duly promoted a private Bill, which is now before the House of Lords, and which – all being well – should get the royal assent before Christmas. Thereafter the LDDC will be going out to tender. And this is where the plot thickens.

London Transport has set its heart on a scheme to use existing railway track linked up where necessary by specially-built street tramway track, and there are a number of contenders to supply such a system, involving steel wheel on steel rail technology. There is, however, a rival proposition promoted by a consortium headed by Lord Plummer, the former Tory leader of the GLC. This would be based on the technology developed by the French group Matra for the city of Lille, involving a specially-constructed track to carry cars in pairs on rubber wheels.

According to Lord Plummer and his men their scheme would be swifter, cheaper and more economical while vastly reducing noise nuisance. Since it would be entirely computerized to eliminate the need for drivers and manpower to couple on additional units in the rush hour, it could be operated to produce a commercial rate of return as it does in Lille, either by the consortium as agent for London Transport, or in partnership with London Transport; and hence could be financed from private capital (which has been lined up). Furthermore, they claim, the Matra technology (which would be 80 per cent built in the UK) has, unlike the traditional rail technology, worldwide export potential.



Nicholas Ridley: an early task

Well, they would say all that, wouldn't they? There is, however, one aspect of their case which Nicholas Ridley might care to have a look at. As I say, London Transport has throughout backed the steel wheel concept. So back in June Lord Plummer wrote to the LDDC to ask whether it was in fact prepared to consider tenders involving a different technology. The LDDC replied that it had agreed with the GLC that "the system performance specification should be drawn up on the basis of the concept of steel wheel on steel rail". Lord Plummer wrote back in August to ask why tender conditions should be drafted to exclude alternative technology. He has had no reply. Yet it seems a pertinent question.

Could it be that Aslef and the NUR and their friends on the GLC are afraid that if the Matra computerized technology were once used for dockland someone might think of developing it to meet the needs of commuters more generally? And what would become of the train drivers then?

Lord Bruce-Gardyne was Economic Secretary to the Treasury in Mrs Thatcher's last government.

Charles McKean

A blueprint for bad design

Yesterday, Patrick Jenkin, the Environment Secretary, was praising architectural competitions. This old-fashioned device is undergoing a revival at the moment, particularly in London, where it has been chosen as the means of settling how a prime site – such as the National Gallery extension or the "Green Giant" plot south of Vauxhall Bridge – should be developed.

Mr Jenkin does not want to stop there. In line with the government's overall aim to ensure that free competition works efficiently, he is seriously considering extending the notion to architects' fees. At the moment they are fixed by common consent of the architects, who offer their services for the same price, whether big or small, well-known or just beginners. If Mr Jenkin carries out his plan, this cartel will cease and architects will be expected to compete with each other for the cheapest deal.

The Government (being both directly and indirectly one of the largest clients for building work) will then select architects as much on the cost of their services as the quality of their product.

The current unpopularity of architects does not help their case. But architects are unpopular for their work as much as their incomes. Indeed, their incomes are not out of line with the job they do. Royal Institute of British Architects figures show a level of remuneration to architects lower than that of most other professions. This view is supported by that stern guardian of public morality, the Monopolies Commission, which found that architects were not "over-remunerated for their labours".

Architects' unpopularity has been earned – whether fairly or unfairly – for the poor quality of the product. Does the Government think that forcing competition on fees will produce better architecture? Architects have always maintained that the operation of standard fee scales allows the client to choose his architect solely on quality and reputation, in the knowledge that all architects cost the same. That gives small architects' offices an equal chance with the large architectural factories.

Riba statistics, however, have shown that architects' offices are like the rest of business: the larger offices have greater operating margins and the smaller ones, which predominate in the profession, have no margins at all. If the Government persists with fee competition, the larger offices may have sufficient fat to cut their fees; the small offices may well close.

What would be the architectural consequence? Independent yardsticks of architectural quality, such as the Civic Trust awards and the Riba awards, show that most awards are won by the small offices, not the architectural factories which often produce mere buildings. Architecture can be dispensed with, yet people who are dissatisfied with modern buildings usually argue that there is too little architecture, not too much.

To buy architectural skills according to the lowest tender is like a patron wishing to buy modern art but buying only the cheapest, or a book-lover choosing authors by the cover prices. Mr Jenkin would no doubt say that the Government is not being as extreme as that and that architects' fees are only part of a wider evaluation of architects skills and services. It is government officials, then, and those in official bodies who follow the Government's lead, who must in future make judgments between architectural fees and architectural quality. It implies the introduction of aesthetics into the training of civil servants – a new breed of aesthetic *gauleiters*.

Perhaps the Government is right. Perhaps we have had too much aesthetics and too much emotion since the war. What we need is good, straight building. It is happening already. Employees of the Housing Corporation are deleting what they call "architects' features" from new plans: no dormer windows; no arches; no frills. How can it be that Conservatives, of all people, are so intent on squeezing small businesses and encouraging a grey environment redolent of the soulless postwar developments of Eastern Europe?

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SOOTHING BUT NOT SOFT

It is a mark of how far the context of political debate has moved since 1979 that the latest ministerial reshuffle has been discussed first of all in terms of its implications for the Department of Trade and Industry. Reform of labour law was a central part of the first Thatcher Government's strategy, but now it has come to appear a less urgent object of ministerial attention than sharpening industrial efficiency and stimulating exports. This order of priorities is the right one at present. We live by trade, and the decisions that need to be taken in the coming months about privatization and tariffs are of the greatest importance. With two Acts of Parliament on the statute book and a Bill already fully drafted in almost all essentials and sure of a safe passage, the Department of Labour is by comparison almost coasting along. Will Mr Tom King find enough on his new desk to keep an able and active minister occupied? Has he been chosen, indeed, as an amiable character whose chief role will be to soothe those feelings of trade union leaders which the caustic mockery of Mr Tebbit has left so ruffled?

Mr Tebbit himself had already gone some way since the election to indicate that he was not quite the stony-hearted mortician of trade union pretensions that he had been made out to be. Constrained meetings with TUC leaders had already ended the fruitless silence which they had sustained for so many months. The talks on the political levy, which Mr King must take up today, had been making some progress. It was well judged to allow relations to soften, so far as that could be done without sacrificing essentials and to develop the possibilities implicit in Mr Tebbit's conference claim that "We are a party of trade unionists".

But Mr Tebbit was in a stronger position to be seen mellowing than Mr King can afford to be. The TUC leaders he meets know very well that he is a man who sets great store by establishing a good working relationship. It will have occurred to them that this may make him a soft touch. He is not, but he will need initially to be at pains to prove it. With publication of the Bill expected in only a few days, there is scarcely time to complete the manoeuvres of getting acquainted, and seriously getting to work on a compromise before the Bill starts its progress through the Commons. There will still be a little time left to do so afterwards.

It is certainly the case that many union members whether through inertia or timidity, fail to opt out of the political levy when they would probably never have opted in. The importance of the issue for the finances of the Labour Party requires the Government to show that it is not acting in a spirit of party vindictiveness: a reversal of the rule would therefore in fairness require a corresponding change in company rules to give shareholders an equally active role in decisions about political contributions. But union members have a right to make what Mr Tebbit called a "free, unfettered, fair and informed decision". Any proposals that the unions put forward for a compromise avoiding legislation must effectively satisfy these conditions, not only in theory, but also on the shopfloor. Mr King must not accept guarantees which fall short of that.

The Government has put off for a later stage the other main outstanding manifesto commitment, to bind workers in essential industries to procedure agreements breach of which would involve the loss of immunities. There is more public debate needed on these proposals, attractive in principle but hedged round with practical difficulties.

It cannot be taken for granted that the unions will remain in the disarray that Mr Tebbit was able to take advantage of. There are resources of pragmatism and strength in the movement which could be seen stirring to life at the TUC annual conference after a period of negative sterility. An adroit Government may secure advantages for both sides by responding to these developments. The TUC's attitudes may be tested very soon if the telecommunications company Mercury wins the first significant court case invoking the new law on immunities. The TUC will then have to choose whether to adopt the course of automatic confrontation which it would certainly have taken in the past. That would be to destroy all incipient hopes of an improved relationship bringing advantages to both sides, and test to the full not only Mr King's emollient qualities, but also the steel which is in his character as well.

ALL THE PRESIDENT'S MEN; AND ONE WOMAN

President Reagan's increasing pragmatism has dismayed some of his more zealous conservative supporters but reassured some of his Nato allies. This year the trend has been encouraged by the opinion polls which have shown that if Mr Reagan runs for election next year he could be defeated unless he makes more effort to capture the centre. He has therefore been exerting himself to overcome the impression that he is belligerent in foreign affairs and insensitive in domestic affairs, particularly to the interests of women, the poor and the ethnic minorities.

The departure of Mr William Clark was not planned as part of this effort. Indeed, the President has reportedly been resisting Mr Clark's requests for a move since last December. Nevertheless, having decided at last to accede to Mr Clark's desire for a job with less stress, and given the opportunity by the resignation of Mr James Watt, he was faced with the need to fill one of the most important jobs in his administration at a particularly crucial time. It was not only a question of finding the person but also of sending the right signals.

The two main contenders were Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick and Mr Robert McFarlane. Mrs Kirkpatrick is a powerful, intelligent personality with strong, clear views on the overriding need to face up to the Soviet threat. As ambassador to the United Nations she has spoken out strongly against critics of the United States and has partly resurrected earlier American policies of discriminating more sharply between allies and adversaries, leaving less room for the subtleties of non-alignment. She has had an important influence on the formation of US policies towards Central and Latin America. She is easily the most articulate member of the Administration and one of the few to give it a sense of coherence in foreign affairs.

Yesterday she lost her battle to move into the White House. Mr McFarlane was chosen instead. Mrs Kirkpatrick's strong personality would certainly have exacerbated the chronic problem of achieving a smooth working relationship between the State Department and the White House. That might not have helped the Adminstration with Congress or with the public in an election year. Besides, the job of National Security Adviser is more akin to the President's chief staff officer – a functionary rather than an independent mind – which would not have been entirely suitable for somebody of Mrs Kirkpatrick's calibre. She is anyway a member of the National Security Council, and, with the departure of Judge Clark, she should become even more influential a voice in its deliberations.

Mr McFarlane, on the other hand, is a professional functionary – a hard-working team player who is likely to have a lubricating effect on the machinery of government. He has more experience in foreign affairs than Mr Clark had on appointment, but he will not have the easy personal access to the President enjoyed by Mr Clark. On the face of it more power might revert to the State Department after a period in which it has been accumulating in the White House, but not necessarily. The National Security Council always has the advantage of proximity to the President. Although, Mr McFarlane was the preferred candidate of the State Department, he was also Mr Clark's nominee, which suggests that there will be no question of any State Department paramountcy.

On the other hand Mr McFarlane is liable to be by-passed by the Defence Department, where Mr Weinberger, who pressed the case for Mrs Kirkpatrick, has the same personal connexions with the President as Mr Clark. At the same time other conservative supporters of the President will also resist the choice as yet further evidence of Mr Reagan's retreat from the purity of the doctrines he espoused while running for election. The White House calculation is presumably that the conservatives have nowhere else to go while the centre has, but it could mean that Mr McFarlane's office is exposed to some buffeting from conservative quarters, even though Mr Clark, in his new job, will be able to soften their disappointment at losing Mr Watt.

For the outside world the appointment could have a paradoxical effect. Although the electoral need to project a moderate image may well have played an important role, the fact that Mr McFarlane is not closely associated with electoral politics may help to dispel the impression that Mr Reagan's foreign policy decisions are unduly influenced by electoral considerations.

CRUSADING AGAINST QUEUES

The progress of medicine owes much to crusading physicians, prepared to buck profession, public or politicians in their commitment to lengthen life and ward off pain and disease. Doubtless, to this tradition belongs Dr Cameron, professor of renal medicine at Guy's Hospital, who is reported as wanting to "get the public angry" over the insufficiency of treatment for kidney patients. It would be a pity if such enthusiasm were lost in the bureaucratic thickets of modern cost-benefit medicine. It would be tragic for the rational administration of the public health service if such enthusiasm were not balanced by hard-headed economizing: medicine will always be as much concerned with apportioning limited resources as "the dismal science" itself.

Involved debate about priorities in renal medicine (notably haemodialysis) has been going on for years and continues even in the United States where 300 per cent more patients are accepted for dialysis and transplantation of kidneys than in Great Britain. Interest 20 years ago in the development of artificial kidneys attached as much to the way in which patients were selected for treatment as in dialysis itself: Dr Scribner's pioneering clinic in Seattle used a panel of laymen and doctors who used such criteria as a patient's youthfulness and freedom from disease in other parts of the body.

Squeamishness at the difficulty of such choices (made day in day out by doctors and administrators in all specialisms) betrays an ignorance of how the health service works. The National Health Service has since its inception played a counterpoint between the lofty and universal ideals of doctors and nurses (widely shared by the public) and the reality of rationing by means of waiting lists. Queues for renal dialysis are different from queues for prostate gland operations and hip replacements only because of the acuteness of the condition.

Those queues will persist. The number of patients who might benefit from dialysis will increase as the general population ages. Kidney treatments, as they have become available to older patients, have preserved a part of the population for the onset of unrelated disease and consequently raised "demand" for other health facilities.

What doctors are owed both by the public and their colleagues in the administration of the NHS is some assistance with the invincibly difficult daily decisions they have to make. Not to treat may, sometimes, be kinder and wiser. But doctors alone cannot apportion life chances between old and young sick and less sick. The NHS needs a better system for targeting between the regions in such areas as dialysis – some of the disparities visible at present are indefensible. Doctors deserve better than the moral panic which recently accompanied discussion of organ transplants.

Professor Cameron and other unnamed specialists have talked about refusing to sign certificates in the case of deaths of patients too far down the queue to have obtained treatment for kidney failure. The action would not only be likely to be illegal, as the British Medical Association says, but lacking both in logic and concern for orderly medical administration. It would be a dramatic gesture of the same kind as the court action recently talked of by the Royal College of Nursing as it dons its new rather unattractive activist clothes. Such gestures would not further the cause of medicine, nor that of the NHS. The argument, on one side, is about finding the wherewithal for an expensive service within which need will never be satisfied; on the other it is about that ultimate question – who should survive – which doctors can never escape but should never answer alone.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Parkinson case and *The Times*

From Mrs E. Sowels

Sir, Was it really necessary for *The Times* to join the ranks of the muckraking gutter press?

You have finally hounded him out. All that remains now is to turn her into a martyred heroine! For days you have bored your readers with this irrelevant affair between two consenting adults.

We have lost an able minister and have become the laughing stock of Europe with our hypocritical, outdated and holier than thou attitudes.

Meanwhile there is a murder in this country almost weekly, very often of children. I suggest you give that fact a little more attention and space in your paper in future.

Yours sincerely,
E. SOWELS,
39 School Lane,
Gerrards Cross,
Buckinghamshire.
October 15.

From Dr Ian Bradley

Sir, Am I alone in finding the role of *The Times* not the least distressing aspect of this whole sorry affair? Your Political Editor says in his report this morning (October 15) that both Mrs Thatcher and Mr Parkinson misjudged the country's tolerance of private failings in public life. Yet it was not any public outcry which forced Mr Parkinson's resignation, but rather the splashing of Miss Keays's statement over most of the front page of Friday's *Times*. On the evidence of the BBC *Newsnight* poll, at least, the public took a more detached and, dare I say, a more mature and less prurient view of the affair.

You say in your leading article today (October 15) that "the personal scars of this tragedy are of no public concern". How much I agree. But why, in that case, do you devote much of the first and third pages of this morning's paper to photographs showing the strain and anguish of those principally involved and to hour-by-hour accounts of their movements at a time when surely they are entitled to a little peace and quiet.

I have to say that at least one loyal reader, and former member of *The Times* staff, has been saddened by this descent into the journalism of the gutter.

Yours,
IAN BRADLEY,
Cranleigh School,
Cranleigh,
Surrey.
October 15.

From Sir Henry Lushington

Sir, Your front page article was disgraceful.

I could have read all that in the gutter press.

Yours etc.,
H. LUSHINGTON,
Carfax,
Ellis Road,
Crowthorne,
Berkshire.
October 14.

Father and mother of a church clash

From Professor Roger Sharrock

Sir, The objections of some of your correspondents to "the exclusive use of masculine language to address God" (the phrase of Ms Pauline Fielding and Mr Peter West in their letter of October 13), as being detrimental to women, seems both to obscure the central tenet of the Christian religion and to brush aside the extreme honour it pays to the female sex.

According to that tenet, the *Mother of God* was a woman; he had no human father. Where is "lopsidedness" there? Or is it being suggested that we should perform a theological somersault and believe in a female divinity who was impregnated by a human male? I should have thought this would be more detrimental to the feelings of women (and men) than masculine pronouns in the liturgy.

Christian feminists who claim recognition of a feminine share in the divine process seem to ignore that it is there already and remarkably in the story of the Incarnation. As for pronouns, at least they cannot object to persons: "*Three persons, one God.*"

Yours truly,
ROGER SHARROCK,
12 Plough Lane,
Purley,
Surrey.
October 15.

From Canon Martin Thornton

Sir, I have had the privilege of reviewing the late Urban Holmes's last book: a magnificient study of contemporary spirituality somewhat marred by the irritating repetition of "he or she", "his or hers". The book has much to say in support of the feminist cause, but does this ugly English really help?

If suitable unisexual words can be found or invented, well and good, but the ultimate answer is a deeper recognition that all talk about God is symbolic and analogical.

The trouble with "Father" is that it is not symbolic enough, since it immediately suggests something like Victorian paternalism. It appears to be less offensive to refer to Jesus Christ as "the Lord" because we do not immediately think of him as a Hebrew nobleman.

The theme of the motherhood of God is, of course, firmly embedded in the Christian tradition, but "Mother" is always interpreted as a symbol. The real need is a deeper conception of the mystery of God, whatever he is called – or she? – than that of an old gentleman sitting on a cloud.

Sincerely,
MARTIN THORNTON,
21 Old Bridge Street,
Truro,
Cornwall.
October 13.

From the Reverend B. C. Harrison

Sir, Mistress Fielding and Master West seem to suggest (October 13) that God is feminine. Mistress Mayland, though perhaps more subtle, seems to agree.

I think they are wrong. The Lord does not reproduce himself sexually, and I cannot think of him as either butch or effeminate. He is neither male nor female, neither masculine nor feminine. We use the inclusive personal pronoun because he is not a "thing".

Indeed, gender is not that black and white in sexual humanity. The all-masculine male, like the all-feminine female, is probably an exception to be pitied.

Should the feminists wish to construct a language to convey their ideology, they might do better to raid the artificial Esperanto. English is organically grown and many of us hope that it will remain so!

Yours faithfully,
BERNARD HARRISON,
St George's Vicarage,
6 Wrightington Street,
Wigan,
Lancashire.
October 13.

From Mr D. S. Falconer

Sir, It is difficult to escape from the impression that the good people who get so excited about so-called sexist language begin every day with a resolution to find yet another example of it, however far fetched that example may be.

For my part I find the expression "chairperson" equally hurtful and depressing. Insistence on such nonsenses only devalues their cause and makes them appear petty and ridiculous.

Yours sincerely,
DALLAS FALCONER,
Birks House,
Sedbergh,
Cumbria.
October 13.

From Mr J. J. Walters

Sir, One line of the Divine Praises on the Benediction card in the Church of St Mary Magdalen, Oxford, used to read: "Blessed be the great Mother God, Mary most holy." We enjoyed this supposedly low church printer's joke. Might it, however, comfort various clamouring female persons who are seeking to make Almighty God in their own image?

Yours faithfully,
J. J. WALTERS,
As from:
Mill Cottage,
Lower Broadbridge,
Near Horsham,
West Sussex.
October 13.

From Dr Frances Ulyatt

Sir, Can I be the only professional woman who finds the masculine image of God, so resented by your correspondents today (October 13), a support in an arduous life?

Yours etc ,
FRANCES MARGARET ULYATT,
8 Cambridge Road,
Battersea, SW11.
October 13.

French way with British cheeses

From Lady Henderson

Sir, Mr Tatam writes (October 15) about the failings of British cheese in France. A few years ago, when my husband was Ambassador in Paris, we held a promotion of British cheeses in the Embassy. The state dining room, with its gilt centrepiece, was used to show off our various cheeses.

France's leading "cheese-tasters" were invited for cheese and port. They were most complimentary and particularly liked the Sage Derby, the Blue Cheshire and the Stilton.

Although the Milk Marketing Board followed up our presentation, they have found great difficulty in changing French taste. The French do not particularly like a hard cheese and do not necessarily want one that will keep. They prefer a soft cheese that is just right on the day they wish to eat it.

They also value their personal relationship with their cheese merchant who, after much pinching and discussion, will single out the very best cheese.

Marks and Spencer's in Paris sell British cheeses and the French buy Stilton in specialized shops in Paris. If we hope to establish a cheese entente I think it will have to be based on Stilton.

Yours faithfully,
MARY HENDERSON,
6 Fairholt Street, SW7.
October 17.

GLC waste disposal

From Mr Simon Turney

Sir, The suggestion in David Walker's article (October 10) from Mr Patrick Jenkin that London's rubbish could be burnt in a revamped Battersea power station is but one of the poorly researched ideas that the Government have just put out in their White Paper, *Streamlining the Cities*.

This kind of inaccurate generality is not only misleading, it is professionally incompetent. The GLC has already looked in depth at Battersea power station. It would cost a minimum of £20m to put it in any kind of working order. None of the obsolete equipment is suitable.

The lead has been stolen from the roof. Incineration in an area closely packed with housing would be far from popular with the local residents. The building contains hundreds of tons of asbestos.

The GLC is already researching other sites for incineration. The GLC is in the lead in Europe in innovation for waste disposal; it runs a modern incinerator at Edmonton which brings in a revenue of £3.5m per annum from the sale of electricity. It has a joint company with the National Coal Board for the reclamation of methane gas fom its landfill site at Aveley, which is now providing cheap power to a local factory and a profitable return on investment to the partners. It leads the country in the recycling of glass, which is sold to glass companies as cullet and saves the ratepayers £7 a tonne on disposal costs.

The suggestion in the Government White Paper that the GLC's role in waste disposal, with its high degree of technical innovation and leadership, could be satisfactorily carried out by 33 individual boroughs is, frankly, comic, and if Mr Jenkin had taken the trouble to find out the facts in advance he would not be putting forward such silly proposals in the White Paper.

Yours faithfully,
SIMON TURNEY, Chairman,
Public Services and Fire Brigade Committee,
Greater London Council,
County Hall, SE1.
October 11.

S Africa's constitution

From Professor Kenneth Kirkwood

Sir, Mr Harry Oppenheimer's reasoned declaration (overseas news, October 12) of his opposition to the South African Government's constitutional proposals, soon to be determined by referendum, is greatly to be welcomed. He, personally, has consistently given enlightened leadership of a kind South Africa sorely needs, not only over large public issues, but also in connexion with the rights of individuals.

Mr Oppenheimer, like the late Sir Robert Birley, and J. H. Hofmeyr, Smuts's Deputy Prime Minister, has never shirked stating fundamental principles of human rights and public policy.

The difficulties confronting South Africans of all backgrounds are immense, but nothing is to be gained by further alienation of the African peoples who, from before the turn of the present century, have produced remarkable men capable of playing their full part in Parliament and other spheres of life.

Yours truly,
KENNETH KIRKWOOD,
St Antony's College,
Oxford.
October 12.

Law of the Sea Treaty

From Dr A. F. Trotman-Dickenson

Sir, Professor Denman's proposal (October 5) that a chair should be established at the London School of Economics for the academic study and teaching of planning and management of the seabed gives the impression that this is a new initiative in a subject of study hitherto neglected.

Most informed professionals would regard the proposed concentration on the seabed as a weakness. The seabed is only part of the larger sea space and sensible seabed planning must be part of an overall plan for the many potentially conflicting uses of the seabed, the water column and the air space above.

A better case exists for the development of the more broadly based study concerned with the management and resources of both the sea and the seabed, of the kind pioneered by the Centre for Marine Law and Policy in the University of Wales Institute of Science and Technology (Uwist).

The centre was established in 1975 precisely because of the need for research and postgraduate training in marine affairs on an interdisciplinary basis. The master's courses offered by the two departments collaborating in the centre – the Law Department and the Department of Maritime Studies – include international law of the sea and maritime resource management, both of which are much concerned with seabed exploitation.

Research on sea-use planning has led to important publication by, for example, Professor Brown, the director of the centre, and work is currently proceeding on an SRC-funded study of "Sea-use planning and maritime resource management in the southern North Sea". *The Times Atlas of the Oceans* is largely the work of members of the Department of Maritime Studies.

The centre will co-sponsor the annual conference of the Law of the Sea Institute in Cardiff in 1985, the first time in the 19 years of the conference that this meeting has been held in the United Kingdom.

Yours faithfully,
A. F. TROTMAN-DICKENSON,
Principal,
University of Wales Institute of Science and Technology,
PO Box 68, Cardiff.
October 10.

Greenham Common

From Mrs J. Bazley

Sir, Lord Chalfont's cheap jibe (October 10) at the "unsavoury encampments" at Greenham Common is unworthy of a man of his distinction. No doubt he finds the politics of these women distasteful, but the physical conditions at the camp are dictated by a series of petty restrictions imposed by the Newbury District Council, and to endure these discomforts requires a degree of moral courage beyond the experience of most of us.

Yours faithfully,
JOANNA BAZLEY,
43 Wilton Grove, SW19.
October 11.

Rate-fixing

From Mr A. H. C. Shaw

Sir, The Government has made it clear that it can find no satisfactory alternative to the existing rates system for financing local government. However it seems to want to impose more and more central controls to prevent spendthrift councils from raising higher rates each year, thus removing the "local" content from all these bodies.

The biggest incentive at present for these councils to ignore central Government's wishes is that, being virtually entirely based in industrialized areas, for each pound raised from domestic rates, a higher amount comes from the industrial rate. This illustrates the undemocratic nature of the rates.

If we are to accept retention of the rates system, and I do accept it is unfair in many ways, then might I suggest that we remove the fixing of the industrial rate from local councils and let central Government each year fix it on a national level?

Apart from having the advantage of eliminating the different level of industrial rate from area to area, it would ensure that local councils could only determine the level of domestic rate, which surely is more democratic than the existing system.

In this way no penalty for overspending would be necessary on local authorities as only the voters who elected them would be responsible for paying the rates which the elected council determined and businesses would be kept out of the annual battle.

Yours faithfully,
A. H. C. SHAW,
5 Ashmead,
Willow Lane,
Clifford,
Nr Wetherby,
West Yorkshire.

Nicaraguan censorship

From the Ambassador of Nicaragua

Sir, With reference to the article (October 14) "How Managua pulls the teeth of a paper tiger", by Christopher Thomas, I should like to shed a little light on the question of *La Prensa* in Nicaragua.

First, there is no state of siege in Nicaragua, but a state of emergency. This state of emergency enables us to live the best we can, given the present circumstances of aggression and invasion which we Nicaraguans are suffering. This is as a result of Mr Reagan's efforts to radicalise the revolution.

Secondly, it is true that censorship exists – and it is the product of all the economic, political and military aggression against Nicaragua. Great Britain practised censorship during the Second World War and I myself was witness to the censorship applied during the Malvinas war. Nicaragua is living in a state of war. The whole world asks how much longer we can put up with American aggression.

Thirdly, *La Prensa* is the paper with the highest circulation out of the three Nicaraguan newspapers. The true ideological heir of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, Martyr of Civil Liberties, is in fact his brother, who is Editor of the *Nuevo Diario*. He was forced to leave *La Prensa* and set up the *Nuevo Diario*, because Chamorro's son, Pedro, had converted *La Prensa* into an instrument whose columns could be bought, with the purpose of destabilising the Government and the process.

The other brother of Pedro Chamorro (Jnr), Sr Carlos Chamorro, is the editor of the newspaper of the Sandinista National Liberation Front. His sister works in the Government's press offices.

Fourthly, I agree that the freedom of the press is affected; I agree that the system of censure is not sophisticated (unlike the system Somoza had, where he had the censor inside *La Prensa*) and, what is more, I hope it never improves, because we Sadinistas are not interested in improving that sort of thing, but in getting rid of it altogether. But those guilty of the aggression and terrorism must be held responsible.

Yours truly,
FRANCISCO d'ESCOTO,
Nicaraguan Embassy,
8 Gloucester Road, SW7.
October 14.

The doves of war

From Professor Colonel G. I. A. D. Draper

Sir, Considerable support for the contentions made in your editorial (October 8) can be found in the use of carrier pigeons as a method of operational and intelligence communications in the last war.

The carrier pigeons in their baskets were an important part of the personnel and equipment of RAF flying boats, Coastal Command aircraft and aircraft on special assignments. These birds, to be found at Stanmore, Northolt and other places, were on occasions entrusted to the care of the military.

Some evidence of the importance of these birds in wartime can be gleaned from an incident in the history of military law that brought unwelcome fame upon a certain guardsman entrusted with their care and dietary arrangements at a particular RAF installation.

He found himself charged with the following military offence:

> When on active service conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in that he, at . . ., on . . ., in disregard of his duty, improperly fed certain carrier pigeons entrusted to his care to an extent that the said pigeons could not be used for operational requirements.

The details of this enormity were that the guardsman, overcome by his affection for the pigeons and succumbing to their blandishments, overdid their dietary needs, in clear contravention of the instructions printed on the packets of pigeon food, which of course was public property.

He had given the pigeons such an enormous feast that at the moment when they were called to their duties they proved incapable of any other activity than deep, blissful, postprandial sleep.

For this enormity the luckless but tender-hearted guardsman received, in due course, a punishment.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
G. I. A. D. DRAPER,
16 Southover High Street,
Lewes,
Sussex.
October 8.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
October 18: The Queen this morning opened the Aberdeen Curling Rink (Chairman, Dr Norman Cooper).

Having been received on arrival by the Lord Provost of Aberdeen (Mr Alexander C. Collie), Her Majesty unveiled a commemorative plaque and, escorted by the Chairman, toured the Rink.

Afterwards The Queen, Patron of the Scottish Veterans' Garden City Association, drove to Gladstone Place, Dyce and, escorted by the Honorary Chairman of the Aberdeenshire Committee (Major L. R. K. Fyffe), visited two of the Association's cottages (Tenants, Mr and Mrs James Burnett and Mr and Mrs Ian Stuart).

Lady Rose Baring, Sir William Heseltine and Lieutenant-Colonel Blair Stewart-Wilson were in attendance.

Her Majesty later left Dyce Airport in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight for London and arrived at Buckingham Palace this afternoon.

The Right Hon Margaret Thatcher, MP (Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury) had an audience of The Queen this evening.

The Queen was represented by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Johnston at the Funeral of Major William Nash (Superintendent, Windsor Castle) which was held in St George's Chapel, Windsor Castle this afternoon.

The Duke of Edinburgh was represented by Major the Hon Andrew Wigram.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips was represented by Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Gibbs.

CLARENCE HOUSE
October 18: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother was represented by Captain Alastair Aird at the funeral of Major William Nash, which was held in St George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, this afternoon.

KENSINGTON PALACE
October 18: The Prince and Princess of Wales were represented by Mr Oliver Everett at the funeral of Major William Nash which was held in St George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, this afternoon.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
October 18: Princess Alexandra, Vice-President of the British Red Cross Society, was present this morning at a Meeting of the Council at 9 Grosvenor Crescent, London SW1.

Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard was in attendance.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr P. J. Hoyland and Miss H. M. Vivian
The engagement is announced between Philip John, son of Dr and Mrs H. J. Hoyland, of Verlands, Painswick, Gloucestershire, and Henrietta Mary, eldest daughter of Colonel the Hon N. C. L. Vivian, of 5 Edith Terrace, London, SW10, and the Countess of Mexborough, of Arden Hall, Hawnby, York.

Sir Reginald Tyrwhitt, Bt, and Miss C. Hildyard
The engagement is announced between Reginald Thomas Newman, elder son of the late Admiral Sir St John Tyrwhitt, Bt, KCB, DSO, DSC, and Lady Agnew and stepson of Sir Godfrey Agnew, KCVO, CB, of Pinehurst, South Ascot, and Charlotte, only daughter of Captain Angus and the Hon Mrs Hildyard, of the White Hall, Winestead, East Yorkshire.

Mr R. N. Crossley and Miss S. P. Lane
The engagement is announced between Robert, youngest son of Mr and Mrs N. D. Crossley, of Rushmere Farm, Hambledon, Hampshire, and Susan, only daughter of Mr and Mrs R. N. Lane, of Tring Grange Farm, Cholesbury, Hertfordshire, formerly of Rotherthorpe, Northamptonshire.

Dr C. A. H. Hands and Miss V. A. Lefroe
The engagement is announced between Christopher Hands, of Southport, Lancashire, and Vicki Lefroe, of Coventry, Warwickshire.

Mr S. C. Holley and Miss C. L. Pook
The engagement is announced between Simon, eldest son of Mrs P. Holley, of Ocho Rios, Jamaica, and the late Colonel J. H. Holley, MVO, MBE, and Caroline, third daughter of Mr J. Pook, of Crooked Withies Farm, Wimborne, Dorset, and Mrs R. G. Neath of Kitwe, Zambia.

Mr P. N. McDanell and Miss K. M. Moss
The engagement is announced between Philip, younger son of Mr and Mrs F. A. M. McDanell, of Monks Risborough, Buckinghamshire, and Karen, eldest daughter of the late Mr W. Moss and Mrs Vivette Moss, of London, SW3.

Mr T. Pedersen and Miss J. A. Hall
The engagement is announced between Thomas, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Arne Carl Laurits Pedersen, Frederikssund, Gerlev, Denmark and Jacqueline Anne, only daughter of Mr L. Hall, Berkhamsted, and Mrs V. Hall, Highgate. The marriage will take place at St Michael's, Highgate on Easter Sunday, April 22, 1984.

Mr B. W. D. Richards and Miss D. Jinks
The engagement is announced between Bill, only son of Mr and Mrs Arthur Richards, of Thames Ditton, Surrey, and Deborah, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Edgar Jinks, of Lisvane, Cardiff.

Mr D. R. Simpson and Miss D. Granzow
The engagement is announced between David, son of Mr and Mrs Christopher R. Simpson, of The Clock House, Birstall, Leicestershire, and Diane, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Paul H. Granzow, of Dayton, Ohio.

Mr J. D. Stephany and Miss J. M. Urbasik
The engagement is announced between John, son of Mrs Joan Stephany and the late Mr Anthony Maurice Stephany, and Joanna, daughter of Mrs and Mrs Leon Urbasik.

Mr J. Szemerey and Miss J. Newsome
The engagement is announced between John, only son of the late Mr Z. Szemerey and Mrs I. G. E. Hardy, of London, and Josepha, eldest daughter of Mr J. K. Newsome, of Aalst, Belgium, and of the late Mrs S. Newsome.

Marriages

Mr G. F. Hastings and Miss M. Walker
A service of blessing took place quietly on Saturday, October 15, at the Church of St Mary, Tasburgh, after the marriage of Mr George Frederick Hastings, of Rainthorpe Hall, Norfolk, and Miss Melissa Walker, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter Cuyler Walker, of Washington, D.C. The Rev Robert Blakeley officiated.

Mr W. H. Lakin and Miss C. M. Collier
The marriage took place on Saturday, October 15, in Chelsea, of Mr Bill Lakin, of Brussels, only son of Mr Henry Lakin and the late Mrs Lakin, of Leverton, Lincolnshire, and Miss Caroline Collier, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs James Collier, of Old Church Street, SW3.

A reception was held at the Carlton Tower Hotel and the honeymoon is being spent abroad. They will make their home in London.

Benenden School

The School Council is offering the following Scholarships in 1984:

Sixth Form Scholarships
Two Jubilee sixth form scholarships to the value of half fees and one trust open scholarship of up to £1,000 a year will be offered to girls entering the sixth form for both years of the Advanced Level course on the result of an examination to be held at Benenden on February 25, 1984, and on interview.

Open Scholarships
Four open scholarships, two of an annual value of up to £1,660 and £1,250 and two Trust open scholarships of up to £1,000, will be offered by the School on the result of an examination to be held on January 30, 31 and February 1, 1984, for girls under 14 on September 1, 1984 (different papers will be set for girls under the age of 12 and 13 respectively on September 1, 1984).

Special awards will be offered for music and art of an annual value of £1,250.

All entry forms must be received by December 31, 1983. Particulars and forms of application are available from the Registry, Benenden School, Cranbrook, Kent TN17 4AA.

Northern Ireland gallantry awards

The following awards for service in Northern Ireland between February 1, 1983, and April 30, 1983, are announced:

[illegible] ... Manton, RMP; Maj M S Marshall, ACC; Capt R A H Nunneley, BW; WO2 J O'Connor, RS.

BEM
Military Division
Cpl C J Mason, RS; C/Sgt V McNickle, UDR; Cpl R A McKelvey, UDR; Cpl (L/Sgt) J C Williams, Int Corps.

Military Medal
Sgt P D Oram, 9/12L.

Mention in Despatches
Sgt K B Allmark, Cheshire; WO2 C R Batchelor, R Sigs; WO2 A Blocksidge, Int Corps; WO1 G M Brennan, RAOC; Capt (CF4) A J Brown, RAChD; Lt J D Carson, UDR; Lt P G Cliff, Cheshire; Capt I A M Coles, RGJ; Cpl H R Cook, RMP; Capt D S Cooper, UDR; Cpl A J M Crook, RGJ; Sgt A G Dunn, RS; Sgt G Dyson, RCT; Sgt D P Farrell, Cheshire; Maj P G Forster, BW; Lt (A/Capt) P D Fraser-Hopewell, RS; C/Sgt K J Glasgow, BW; WO1 V Greenwood, RAOC; WO1 (now Capt) A T Jones, RRF; Cpl R J Jones, RGJ; Capt R S Kirk, RE; Lt T J H Laurence, RN; Maj M C Lindsay-Stewart, BW; SSgt D Little, RAOC; Cpl W Melarky, BW; WO2 J M Maw, AAC; Sgt J H McWhirter, UDR; Maj J M W Moody, QRIH; Cpl C Shanks, RS; Cpl A Walker, RS; Maj R C Young, UDR.

Birthdays today

Mr Justice Boreham, 64; Professor Sir Robert Boyd, 61; Mr Emil Gilels, 67; Mr Bernard Hepton, 58; Professor Sir Robert Jennings, 70; Mr John Le Carré, 52; Admiral of the Fleet Sir Michael Pollock, 67; Air Chief Marshal Sir Neville Stack, 64; Sir Kenneth Stoby, 80; Sir Patrick Wall, MP, 67; Mr Peter Whiston, 71.

Christening

The infant son of Mr and Mrs David Howard was christened Rupert Stewart David by the Rev Neville Thomas in the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks, yesterday. The godparents are Mr Jonathan Brown, Mr Nicholas Mason, Mr Henry Pelly, Mrs Ludovic de Walden and Miss Sara Heaton.

New moderator

The Rev John Paterson, Minister of St Paul's, Milngavie, is to be the next Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. Mr Paterson, a former RAF wartime pilot, succeeds the Right Rev J. Fraser McCluskey.

Five-year notice for Anglican conference

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

Preparations are to begin immediately for the next Lambeth Conference of the Anglican church in 1988, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, announced yesterday.

He said he wanted the bishops who attend the conference, which takes place every 10 years, to have taken part in regional discussions first. That is why so much notice has been given.

The conference will repeat the successful 1978 experiment of a residential conference, and again will be held at the University of Kent in Canterbury. The main issue then was the ordination of women, which threatened to divide the Anglican Communion into two camps. The influence of the then archbishop, Lord Coggan, prevented a serious split, and subsequently the momentum behind the movement towards women priests slackened.

The conference, which is confined to bishops and membership of which has become in practice a touchstone of membership of the Anglican Communion, will have no similar crisis to resolve in 1988. It has been given four main topics: mission and ministry, dogmatic and pastoral, ecumenical, and the social order.

The inclusion of the second of those topics, which touches on the issue of the content of Anglican doctrine, is a reflection of Dr Runcie's desire for greater doctrinal coherence in the Anglican church.

He said he hoped "it will not be seen as just another isolated meeting which produces a report".



The Earl of Snowdon, speaking at a Foyle's literary luncheon in London yesterday to launch his new book, *Sittings*, said photographers were being "conned" into buying more and more equipment when they should be spending less on hardware and paying more attention to their subject matter. He is seen with Mr Angus McBean, the theatrical photographer. Lord Snowdon's children, Lady Sarah Armstrong-Jones and Viscount Linley (right) were present. (Photograph: Bill Warhurst).

Luncheons

Touche Ross & Co
The Lord Mayor-elect of London, Dame Mary Donaldson, was the guest of honour at a luncheon held yesterday by Partners of Touche Ross and Company for leading representatives of HM Government, the City and industry. Sir Douglas Morpeth, senior partner, presided.

Pipeline Industries Guild
The president, Mr J. R. S. Morris, was host at the Pipeline Industries Guild annual luncheon held at the Connaught Rooms yesterday. The principal speaker was Dr J. S. Jennings.

Receptions

HM Government
Mr Kenneth Baker, Minister of State for Industry and Information Technology, was host at a reception held at Lancaster House yesterday in honour of delegates attending the Inmarsat Assembly.

Lord Bethell, MEP
Lord Bethell, MEP, was host at a reception held at the House of Lords yesterday for the London Northwest Euro-Constituency Council. Among those present were:
Sir Geoffrey Howe, QC, MP, Mr Leon Brittan, QC, MP, the Hon Douglas Hurd, MP, Mr Rhodes Boyson, MP, and Mrs Boyson, the Earl of Gowrie, Sir Henry Plumb, MEP, and Lady Plumb, Mr Jack Shrimpton, Dr John Hodgson, Miss Mary Mitchell, Mr Geoffrey Kerbey, Mr Gerald Soames, Mr and Mrs Geoffrey Ellis, Mr and Mrs Anthony Wigram and Mrs R Thorneycroft.

Royal Society of Medicine
Sir James Watt, President of the Royal Society of Medicine presided at a reception given by members of council last night. Among the guests were: Dr J. P. Horder, Professor R. Merle d'Aubigne, Dr H. J. Wallace, Professor R. S. Bluglass Dr Stephen Hall, Lord Richardson, Sir John Stallworthy and Sir John Walton.

Dinners

Cranleigh School
The Headmaster of Cranleigh School, Mr Marc van Hasselt, was in the chair at the Cranleigh dinner held at the school on Saturday. Mr John Ebdon responded on behalf of the guests. Other guests were:
Mr R J Akers, Mr D W Allen, Lord and Lady Amherst of Hackney, Mr R J Andrew, Rear-Admiral Sir Peter Anson, Chief Emeka Anyaoku, Mr P J Attenborough, Mr K J Bain, Lord Bancroft, Mr G W P Barber, Dr R F Barrow, Mr P Bazalgette, Vice-Admiral Sir Peter Berger, Mr A Bergquist, Sir John Biggs-Davison, MP, Mr R J B Blake, Mr J N H Blelloch, the Hon Mark Bonham-Carter, Mrs H Brigstocke, Mr D A B Bugge, Mr P Burgon, Mr I C Butler, Colonel M J Campbell-Lamerton, Dr P B R Carey, Mr J Carnegie, Mr M B Caroe, the Very Rev Dr Edward Carpenter, Vice-Admiral Sir Simon Cassels, Mr T H Caulcott, Dr J J S Chesser, Mr A Chown, Mr D J Collingwood, Dr A H Cooke, Mr R L W Cooper, Mr D W M Couper, Mr V A Cox, Sir Hugh and Lady Cubitt, Professor J L Cuthane, Mr M P Denyn, Mr J A Davidson.
Mr G L Davies, Mr M Davies, Mrs R L Deech, the Hon Robin Denison-Pender, Mr J M de Ruiter, Mr P J Docking, Dr B Duff, Mr and Mrs R E H Edmonds, Mr A B Edwards, Major D S Elliott, Mr D A Emms, Air Chief Marshal Sir David Evans, Mr S F Every, Mr I W Fairclough, Mr J S Ferrier, Mr H Flight, Mr G H Fuller, Dr J K Gilbert, General Jack Cowan, Dr V H H Green, Mr H Greenway, Mr M Greenwood, Sir Basil Hall, Mr J A S Hall, Lord Hamilton of Dalzell, Miss E A S Hannay, Mr E N Harris, Mr P J Harron, Dr M W Hart, Mr T A A Hart, Mr E J Hartwell, Mr T W Harvey, Commander C H H Harwood, Mr and Mrs R M Hastie-Smith, Mr T M Hastie-Smith, Mr T R B Hazell, Miss A M Head, Lady Head, Mr J W Hele, Mr G T Holman, Mr G W Hopkinson, Mr David Howell, MP, Lieutenant-General G H W Howlett, Dr C P Hughes, Mr P R Jaffé.
Senator R R Jeune, Lieutenant-General Sir Maurice Johnston, Mrs H Jones, Vice-Admiral Sir James Kennon, Dr D Kerridge, Mr J F Kiteley, Mr J P Kielweg de Zwaan, Mr R J Knight, Dr C F Kolbert, Mr R W Lawes, Mr R H Lawson, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Henry Leach, Mr S D Leedam, Dr R W F Le Page, Mr D C Lindsell, Dr D Lumsden, Mr R W Macdougall, Mr M A McLeod, Mr R D Macnaghten, Canon J Macquarrie, Mr G P Maguire, Chief and Mrs M A Majekodunmi, Mr C D A Martin-Jenkins, Dr W J R Mitchell, Mr G T Morgan, Mr A C F Morris, Miss H J Murray, Mr T R Nangle, Dr P M Neumann, Mr M T Nicholson, Mr P R Nutting, Dr D Ogunbiyi, Chief Adekunle Ojora, Mr S A Olley, Dr M G Ord, Mr A Paul, Brigadier M J Perkins, Mr J E Pestell, Dr A C J Phillips, Mr H A P Picarda, Mr D Poole, Mr M C Power, Mr G L Prain, Mr F Price, Mr J Prichard, Mr A J Pull, Mr B Rees, Vice-Admiral D R Reffell, the Right Rev George Reindorp, Mr G Ridley, Mary Duchess of Roxburghe, Captain J M Rumble, Dr M J Russell, Mr L F Ryder, Mr J H Sandison, Professor E F W Seymour, Miss C C Shine.
Dr N G Shrimpton, Mr D R W Silk, Mr P Simonis, Mr I Simpson, Mr I M Smith, Colonel P R S Smith, Mr D R J Stephen, Mr and Mrs D M Stewart, Dr G A Stoy, Sir James Swaffield, Mr C Sweeten, Mr C J Taylor, Mr N C M Thum, Mr I E Tregarthen Jenkin, Mr P A Truett, Major-General A J Trythall, Mr J Vallins, Mr G A van Hasselt, Mr J StC van Hasselt, Lieutenant-General Sir Richard and Lady Vickers, Mr U C von Bertele, Mr N Vrijland, Mr J D Walsh, Mr W L Weller, Mr A C Whitaker, the Rev Harry Williams, Mr M V C Williams, Dr P H Williams, Mr Justice Wood, Mr J S Woodhouse, Sir John Wordie and Mr P R H Wright.

Company of Tobacco Pipe Makers and Tobacco Blenders
The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, accompanied by the Sheriffs and their ladies, were present at a ladies dinner given at Mansion House yesterday by the Company of Tobacco Pipe Makers and Tobacco Blenders. The Master, Mr D. D. Merton, presided and the other speakers were the Lord Mayor, Sir Desmond Heap, Lady Belhaven and Stenton and Mr H. N. Curwen. Other guests included:
The Master and Mistress Cutler, the Master of the Society of Merchant Venturers, the Governor of the Company of Merchant Adventurers of the City of York, the Master of the Tinplate Workers Company and the Master of the Fanmakers' Company and their ladies.

Crosby Hall
The Governors of Crosby Hall held a dinner in the Great Hall last night in honour of Mrs Marguerite Bowie-Menzler on her ninetieth birthday when her portrait by Margaret Ware was unveiled. Miss Barbara Harris, chairman of governors, presided. The guests included Mrs Nancy Catchpole, President of the British Federation of University Women and Co-Chairman of the Women's National Commission, Dr Grace Thornton, Dr C. M. Rigby and Miss Beryl Roper. Mrs C. M. Arregger proposed the toast to the guest of honour.

Royal College of Physicians
The Harveian Oration was given yesterday by Sir Richard Bayliss. Afterwards the President of the Royal College of Physicians Dr R. Hoffenberg, and Mrs Hoffenberg and fellows entertained the following guests at dinner:
The Duke of Norfolk, Viscount Tonypandy, the Bishop of Edmonton, Lord Wigoder, Sir Brian Bailey, Sir David Barran, Sir Richard and Lady Bayliss, Sir Douglas Black, Sir Rustam Feroze, Sir Ronald Gardner-Thorpe, Sir James Gowans, Sir Andrew Huxley, Sir Neville Leigh, Sir John Nabarro, Sir William Paton, Sir Peter Tizard, Sir Graham Wilkins, Sir Leonard Wolfson, Sir Henry Yellowlees.
Dr E D Acheson, Dr and Mrs A M Adelstein, Dr J N Black, Mr P Bolshaw, Mr K Clarke, Dr R C Curran, Mr W K Goldsmith, Mr C Hitchings, Miss Sheila Kiff, Miss Patricia Lamburn, Dr J R Lawson, Professor E Marsland, Mr R J Maxwell, Mr J A Nelson-Jones, Dr and Mrs Newsom Davis, Mr J F Phillips, Professor R Quirk, Dr K Rawnsley, Dr R F Robertson, Mr R E Shaw, Mr G Slaney, Dr Alwyn Smith, Dr and Mrs D A J Tyrrell, Mr G J Warnock, Mr A Wilson and Mr B Woods.

International Maritime Industries Forum
A dinner of the International Maritime Industries Forum was held at Grosvenor House last night. Mr James Davis, chairman, presided and the principal guest and speaker was Mr In-Kie Hong. Among those present were:
Captain Sir Miles Wingate, Mr D Mitchell, MP, Mr P Lazarus, Mr B Hildrew, Mr D Kimber and Mr P Shovelton.

Service dinners

52nd Lowland Division
The annual dinner of the 52nd Lowland Division Officers' Club was held at the Western Club, Glasgow, last night. The chairman of the club, Colonel Bryce Knox, presided and the principal guest was General Sir John Stanier, Chief of the General Staff. Other guests were Lieutenant-General Sir Alexander Boswell, Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Leask, the Very Rev Ronald Selby Wright and Brigadier Peter Stevenson.

Movement Control
The chairman, Lieutenant-Colonel M. E. Snow, and members of the committee of the Movement Control Officers' Club entertained Major-General W. M. Allen and Brigadier R. E. L. Jenkins at dinner at the Athenaeum Club last night.

Eaton Hall OCS
The Duke of Westminster was the principal guest and General Sir Basil Eugster presided at the first reunion dinner of the Eaton Hall Officer Cadet School held at the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors last night.

Meeting

English-Speaking Union
Lord Mayhew spoke on issues in the Middle East at a meeting of the English-Speaking Union current affairs forum held at Dartmouth House last night. Mr David Griffiths, director of current affairs, was in the chair.

Painter-Stainers' Company

The following have been elected officers of the Painter-Stainers' Company for the ensuing year:
Master: Mr S. F. Everson; Upper Warden: Mr S. G. Mace; Renter Warden: Mr J. F. S. Northcott.

Backing for design contests

By Charles McKean
Architecture Correspondent

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, yesterday emphasised his support for architectural competitions because they help to increase the quality of new buildings.

Addressing the Cubitt Trust conference in the Royal Society of Arts, Mr Jenkin committed his department to the continuation and development of the competitions policy initiated two years ago by Mr Michael Heseltine, his predecessor.

He said he thought that the environment could be improved only by increasing public debate on new buildings and that "architectural competitions have become one of the liveliest issues in architecture today".

The Government's new draft circular includes specific exhortation of architectural competition as a means of resolving the difficulties of new buildings in sensitive areas. Mr Jenkin has made clear that he will intervene in areas of national importance to encourage client and planning authority to hold such competitions.

Referring to the recent competition for the Mound, Edinburgh, Mr Jenkin said that it "showed competitions to be immensely worthwhile".

Blueprint for design, page 12

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Mr E. T. Gwyn Lewis to be prosecuting counsel to the Department of Health and Social Security on the Western Circuit.
Mr J. H. B. Saunders to be prosecuting counsel to the Department of Health and Social Security on the Midland and Oxford Circuit.
Mr T. A. Halbert to be prosecuting counsel to the Department of Health and Social Security on the Wales and Chester Circuit.

Latest wills

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):
Baroness Alport, of Layer de la Haye, Colchester, Essex £100,835
Craig, Mr John Robert, of Lathom, Lancashire £542,778

Science report

Nobel prizes come under scrutiny

Stockholm (NY Times News Service) – The three Nobel prizes in science and medicine have long been the awards conferring the most prestige. Scientists compete for them, universities scramble to hire the winners, governments routinely display them as measures of scientific prowess, and the Nobel laureates become instant celebrities.

But criticisms of the awards are being made. Some scholars have analysed Nobel choices and records to see how selection committees have fared since the first winners were chosen in 1901.

Those critics have concluded, in particular, that restrictions in the will left by Alfred Nobel, the Swedish industrialist who established the prizes, actually exclude some of the towering figures of science – researchers who by almost any definition are more important than many of those who have received the prizes.

The critics have evidence that the committees have been swayed by rivalries and jealousies. Moreover, there are some who believe that the awards do more harm than good.

Everyone agrees that the Swedes have done a conscientious job in finding worthy scientists to honour. At issue is whether they have always succeeded in finding the best, whether the awards machinery has some built-in flaws and whether it has kept pace with the developments of modern science.

Mr Stig Ramel, executive director of the Nobel Foundation, which finances the prizes, says the selectors have made remarkably few outright errors, and he blames much of the criticism on the prestige of the prize, which makes people find fault.

Mr Tord Ganelius, secretary-general of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, agrees with Mr Jan Lindsten, secretary of the Karolinska Institute Selection Committee who said: "We are not changing a winning team".

All records of deliberations on the selection of laureates are closed to outside scrutiny for 50 years, and the Swedes are reluctant to reveal internal secrets.

But the critics say important conclusions can be drawn. Professor Donald Fleming, a historian of science at Harvard, says the prizes clearly encourage a narrow and unbalanced concept of science, reflecting Alfred Nobel's own views about what fields and what kinds of discovery are important. It is a real question whether the prizes are helpful or harmful, Professor Fleming said in a recent interview.

Miss Harriet Zuckerman, a professor of sociology at Columbia University, says the Nobel prizes' importance as a symbol of scientific excellence has been exaggerated. She also suggests that constraints on the kind of scientific achievement that can be honoured are out of touch with modern science.

In general, the three science and medicine awards have been more immune to criticism than the peace, literature and economics prizes, which are not always accepted as true measures of excellence.

The science prizes are challenged less partly because there is broad professional agreement on what constitutes excellence in science and partly because the public lacks the special knowledge to judge them.

The most disastrous blunder appears to have been the 1926 medicine award to Johannes Fibiger, a Danish scientist, for a cancer discovery that turned out to be false. That was a mistake that is said to have caused the prize committees to have shied away from cancer research for decades.

The selection process involves thousands of scientists around the world being invited to nominate candidates. They tend to recommend several hundred individuals, whose work is then scrutinized by more than 100 different experts sitting on various committees or review groups.

The work of the top two or three candidates in each science and medicine category may be studied for half a year before the committee emerges with a recommendation that must then get final approval from a larger body of scientists in the Swedish Academy or the Karolinska Institute.

OBITUARY

PROFESSOR BERNARD BLACKSTONE

Scholar and literary critic

Professor Bernard Blackstone, who died in London on October 8 at the age of 72, was a literary critic and university teacher whose books, as did his university posts, covered a wide field.

Less well known than many lesser literary commentators his tastes were eclectic and his scholarship conscientious. Among his many books *English Blake* deserves particularly to be remembered, but in many others of his works there is much profit to be had by students fortunate enough to be able to get hold of them.

Bernard Blackstone was born on February 15 in Knaresborough in Yorkshire and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge where he took his BA in 1933 and his PhD in 1936. After supervising at Trinity for a few years he was from 1941 to 1945 visiting professor of English Literature at the University of Rio de Janeiro.

This was merely the prelude to a teaching life which saw him in chairs of English all over the Mediterranean and beyond over the next forty years. After three years as a senior lecturer at Swansea from 1946 to 1949, a period which produced his able and useful study, *Virginia Woolf. A Commentary*, he set off for Istanbul where he was professor of English Literature from 1949 to 1952.

Thereafter he held chairs in English Literature at the universities of Athens; Benghazi; Salisbury, Rhodesia; Beirut (American University); and Aleppo, and he also taught in Hongkong and Singapore.

This experience teaching in places far from the sounds of the internecine strife emanating from Cambridge and other literary critical armed camps in this country gave his work an objective and unpartisan quality while his carelessness of fashion enabled him to inform his criticism with the garnerings of his extensive cultural forays.

In addition to his above mentioned works Blackstone wrote a number of studies of Byron; a study of Keats entitled *The Consecrated Urn* (1959); *The Lost Travellers: Variations on a Romantic Theme* which completed his survey of the Romantics begun with *English Blake*, and he wrote a further work on Virginia Woolf, in 1960.

Greece remained his greatest love. He had been given the Freedom of the City of Missolonghi in 1954 for his contribution to Anglo-Greek understanding and latterly spent most of his summers in Crete.

At the time of his death he was nearing the end of yet another book on Virginia Woolf.

SIR TOM HICKINBOTHAM

Sir Tom Hickinbotham, KCMG, KCVO, CIE, OBE, who died on October 14 at the age of 80, spent many years in the Middle East, and ended his career as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Aden from 1951 to 1956.

He was born in Carnarvon, Western Australia, on April 27, 1903, and educated at Epsom College and Colchester Royal Grammar School. After passing through the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, he entered the Indian Army in 1923 and served on the North West Frontier. In 1924 he was posted to the 5th Battalion, the Baluch Regiment.

In 1930 he transferred to the Indian Political Service, and began what was to be his main life's work. After appointments in Aden, he was Political Agent in Bahrain (1937), Muscat (1939-41), Kuwait (1941-43), Bahrain again (1943-45) and Kalat (1945-47). In 1948 he was appointed chairman of the Aden Port Trust, and in 1951 he became Governor of the colony and protectorate of Aden.

It was a difficult time, with problems arising not only in Aden itself, but over relations with the protectorate states, and with Yemen and Saudi Arabia. Hickinbotham was able to draw on his experience on the region, and as a man plainly devoted to its best interests, as he saw them, made many friends.

His own view, which he later advanced in his book, *Aden*, published in 1958, was that the colony and a federation of protectorate states should ultimately form a union within the Commonwealth. And as a thoughtful and tenacious man, with something of the no-nonsense approach of the soldier, he did what he could to move in that direction.

After retiring from government service in 1956, he became a company director. In *Aden* he laced a detailed and perceptive account of the problems of the region with personal reminiscences of his own experiences, many of them enlivened by a dry wit.

MR A. E. G. RHODES

Albert Ennion Grocott ("Dusty") Rhodes who played cricket for Derbyshire between 1937 and 1954 and then served as an umpire for 20 years, standing in eight Test matches, has died at the age of 67 at his home in Barlow near Chesterfield, after a brief illness.

A leg break bowler and forcing batsman who took 661 first class wickets and scored more than 7,000 runs, he toured India with the England party in 1951-2 but was denied the chance of winning a cap when injury forced him to return home early.

Rhodes, who coached both Oxford and Cambridge universities, leaves a widow and two sons, one of whom, fast bowler, Harold Rhodes, played for Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire and England.

MR HUMPHREY SLADE

Sir Michael Blundell, Sir Wilfred Havelock and Mr R. S. Alexander write:

We hope you will allow us to make a small correction to your excellent obituary of August 18 on Mr Humphrey Slade, former Secretary of the National Assembly of Kenya.

You state that he was "... *partly responsible for the arrest and imprisonment of Jomo Kenyatta*"; he was not responsible and was never in a position to be so, nor did he ever, to our knowledge, advocate it.

What he did advocate and press relentlessly for, like many other Europeans at the time, was a Declaration of an Emergency to combat the rising *unrest created by Mau Mau*.

Professor Wilfred Linnell, who died on October 15 at the age of 89, was Professor of Pharmaceutical Chemistry at London University from 1944 to 1962, and from 1962 Professor Emeritus.

Mr Frank Appleby Harper, CB, MBE, who died on October 12 at the age of 63, was Director of Establishments at the Ministry of Education and Science from 1974 to 1980.

Sir Anthony Mather-Jackson, Bt, died on October 12 at the age of 83.

Lady Barker, wife of General Sir Evelyn Barker, KCB, KBE, DSO, MC, died on October 12. She was Violet Eleanor, daughter of T. W. Thornton.

Brigadier Thomas Saumarez Dobree, CBE, DSO, MC, who died on October 12, was after his retirement chief recruitng officer, Southern Command, 1950-55.

Lady Salmond, widow of the late Air Chief Marshal Sir Geoffrey Salmond, died on October 10.

Mr John Bullen Elton, who died on October 9 in London at the age of 67, had been Senior Master of the Supreme Court, Queen's Bench Division, and Queen's Remembrancer since 1982.

Prince Nayef bin Abdullah, uncle of King Husain of Jordan, died in Amman on October 12 at the age of 70.

University news

Oxford
Elections
TRINITY COLLEGE:
Senior research fellowship with membership of the governing body from January 2: Dr C R Prior, MA, DPhil; R A Knox memorial prizes: M E Porter, exhibitioner of the college (formerly of Trinity School, Croydon), and D O Van Oss, commoner of the college (formerly of Radley College); Bellot prize: R T Calvert, commoner of the college (formerly of Bradford Grammar School); organ scholarship from Michaelmas Term 1984: J M Callow of Bloxham School; scholarships from Michaelmas Term 1983: D J Birch, exhibitioner of the college (formerly of Stockport Grammar School), Miss J M Hunt, exhibitioner of the college (formerly of St Bartholomew's School, Newbury), and Miss D J Lewis, commoner of the college (formerly of Kingdown School, Warminster); exhibitions from Michaelmas Term 1983: Miss J L Cookson, commoner of the college (formerly of Solihull Sixth-Form College), and D R Davies, commoner of the college (formerly of the Royal Grammar School, High Wycombe).

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE:
Casberd scholarships: J M C Taylor (chemistry), I G Munday (engineering, economics and management), K M G Aushlarson (English), F J Bryden (English), C R G Hall (English), C M Vassallo (English), B H Jackson (English), J K Faulkner (geography), M J Greenup (mathematics), D S Batchelor (PPE); Casberd exhibition: G J Mitchell (engineering science); Christopher Coley exhibition: M R Wormald (chemistry).

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE:
Emeritus fellowship from October 1: R Barman, D Phil, MA; Radcliffe Pharmacology prize: R M Grocott-Mason, Jesus College; Radcliffe prize: Dinah V Parums, BM, Wolfson College.

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE:
Honorary fellowship: Professor R M Hare, MA, formerly White's professor of moral philosophy and fellow of the college 1964-1983; foundation scholarships: S J H Briggs, Bristol Grammar School and Sandra R Graves, Westcliff High School; organ scholarship: Annette Richards, St Paul's Girls' School.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE:
Michel scholarship: N E Shee, St Michael's College, Leeds.

London
Professor Peter Frank Stott, former Director General of the National Water Council, has been appointed to the Kevin Nash chair of civil engineering at King's College from October 1.

Dr John Camm is to be the Sir Ronald Bodley Stott professor of cardiovascular medicine at St Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College from October 1.

The chair was inaugurated last month, and is supported by the British Heart Foundation at a cost of more than £50,000 a year.

Stirling
The management science department has been awarded £145,000 as the first grant to be received by the university under the Department of Industry and the Science and Engineering Research Council's teaching company scheme. It will be funded jointly by the Department of Industry, the SERC, and Motherwell Bridge Fabricators. The aim of this scheme is to develop active partnerships between universities and manufacturing companies.

Buckingham
Professor Alan Peacock, aged 61, Vice-Chancellor and professor of economics, has announced his intention of resigning his post from the end of 1984. He will then have completed two years as Principal-Designate and five years as Principal and latterly Vice-Chancellor.

He will be leaving before the normal retirement age, largely for personal reasons. He is to continue his research in public-sector economics at the Esmee Fairbairn Research Centre, Heriot-Watt University, where he already holds an honorary research professorship in economics.

Investment and Finance

City Editor
Anthony Hilton

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STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 678.2 up 0.6
FT Gilts: 81.23 down 0.03
FT All Share: 426.94 up 0.28 0.28
Bargains: 21.704
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 93.23 up 0.14
New York: Dow Jones Average: 1263.31 down 5.39
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 9.349.06 down 71.84
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 790.04 up 18.49
Amsterdam: 150.7 up 0.3
Sydney: AO Index 682.1 down 5.7
Frankfurt: Commerzbank Index 989.70 up 7.90
Brussels: General Index 127.10 down 0.02
Paris: CAC Index 141.4 down 0.1
Zurich: SKA General Index 291.4 unchanged

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling $1.5005 down 10pts
Index 83.3m down 0.3
DM 3.88 down 0.03
FrF 11.8550 down 0.0875
Yen 348.50 down 1.50
Dollar
Index 125.6 down 0.3
DM 2.5860.
NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling $1.5020
Dollar DM 2,5775.
INTERNATIONAL
ECU£0.580322
SDR£0.707506

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 9
Finance houses base rate 10
Discount market loans week fixed 9
3 month interbank $9\frac{5}{8}$-$9\frac{9}{16}$
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar $9\frac{1}{2}$-$9\frac{3}{8}$
3 month DM $5\frac{3}{4}$-$5\frac{5}{8}$
3 month Fr F$14\frac{1}{2}$-$14\frac{9}{16}$
US rates
Bank prime rate 11.00
Fed funds $9\frac{1}{8}$
Treasury long bond $104\frac{13}{32}$-$104\frac{17}{32}$
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period September 7, to October 4, 1983 inclusive: 9.719 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am $396.75 pm $397.25
close $397 (£264.25)
New York latest: $398.10
Krugerrand* (per coin):
$408.50-410 (£272-£273)
Sovereigns* (new):
$93.25-94.25 (£62-62.75)
*Excludes VAT

TODAY

Interims: Bankers' Investment Trust, British Home Stores, City of Oxford Investment Trust, Duport, John Folkes Hefo, Hawker Siddeley, Jessel, Toynbee and Gillett, Marshall's Universal, Securities Trust of Scotland, Smith St Aubyn, Sun Life Assurance Society, Telephone Rentals, TR North America Investment Trust. **Finals:** Eleco Holdings, Grosvenor Group, Kalamazoo, RP Martin, Medminster, Quest Automation, Television South West Holdings.

ANNUAL MEETINGS

F & C Eurotrust. 1 Lawrence Pountney Hill, EC4 (2.30). **United Real Property Trust,** Europa Hotel, Grosvenor Square; W1 (noon). **Christie-Tyler,** Brynmenyn, Bridgend, Mid Glamorgan (noon).

NOTEBOOK

Brooke Bond, the big groceries, timber and plantation group whose products include PG Tips and Oxo, broke a run of poor profits yesterday by announcing that pretax earnings had risen from £35.3m to £48.2m for the year to the end of June. Page 16

● **The** financial affairs of Sotheby's, the London-based auction house, will soon disappear from public view when the group passes into private ownership. Mr Alfred Taubman, the American property multi-millionaire yesterday declared that he and concert parties either owned or had acceptances to nearly 93 per cent of the group's shares.

● **London** Shop Property Trust is raising £9.85m by an underwritten rights issue of 9 per cent convertible unsecured loan stock.

● BICC, the cables group, is to issue up to $70m (£47m) of commercial paper in the United States to help meet its international working capital requirements.

European bankers given details of request for new loans

Brazil will clear its trade deficit in five years, says bank chief

By Peter Wilson-Smith
Banking Correspondent

In an attempt to win support from European bankers for Brazil's multi-million dollar rescue plan Senhor Affonso Celso Pastore, central bank president, yesterday predicted that Brazil will have eliminated its current account deficit by 1988.

He also gave assurances that the Brazilian government would do all it could to gain congressional approval for a tough new wage law which is crucial if the International Monetary Fund is to resume lending to Brazil.

At a meeting in London of about 200 European banks, Senhor Pastore gave details of Brazil's request for $6.5 billion of new loans, a rescheduling of about $5 billion of 1984 maturities and the need for trade and interbank facilities of $10 billion and $6 billion respectively.

Members of the Brazilian bank advisory committee, Mr Anthony Loehnis, director of the Bank of England and Mr William Dale, deputy managing director of the IMF also addressed bankers.



Dale (left) and Pastore in London yesterday (Photograph: Chris Harris).

At a press conference afterwards Mr Dale said that IMF projections supported the feasibility of Brazil's current account forecast. The current account deficit is expected to be $6.9 billion this year.

Although reports from Brazil have suggested Brazil is seeking to modify the new wage laws which restrict pay increases to 80 per cent of the inflation rate, Mr Dale said: "I have not heard of any changes."

Senhor Pastore said no changes were planned to the wage bill but fiscal measures to complement it were under discussion.

Senhor Pastore said the reaction of bankers after yesterday's three-hour meeting was positive.

However, one banker said yesterday: "There is a grudging acceptance that this is probably the best solution for the time being. But very few people believe that this is enough money to carry them through to the end of next year."

Banks have been asked to agree to the package by November 10. Senhor Pastore said Brazil wanted up to $3 billion of the new $6.5 billion loan to be released before the end of this year

● Four countries have suspended importing from Brazil, as a reprisal against increasing restrictions of their imports, Patrick Knight writes from Sao Paulo. Meanwhile, several Brazilian industries are running out of essential imported parts and raw materials.

Colombia, Ecuador, Senegal and Israel, which have announced a boycott, were last year responsible for exports totalling $400m (£266m), 2 per cent of the total.

To generate the $6.5 billion trade surplus demanded by Brazil's creditors and the IMF more goods are having to be exported and less consumed at home.

Congressmen 'set to block IMF bill'

From Bailey Morris, Washington

A group of populist American Congressmen, angered by the role of commerical banks in spawning the present debt crisis, indicated yesterday that as many as 200 House members will vote against a Bill authorizing funds for the International Monetary Fund.

Although the Reagan Administration said last week it has succeeded in lessening opposition to the Bill, the congressional coalition indicated it will try to extract a heavy price for its support of the legislation, scheduled for action in the next few weeks.

Mr Byron Dargon, a Democrat from north Dakota, said his latest count revealed that more than 200 Conressmen will again vote against the $8.4 billion (£5.6 billion) increase for the IMF unless something is done to restrict the international lending activities of banks.

He said: "The majority of us supports the IMF. We understand that more funds will ultimeley be necessary to solve the debt crisis. But do we hand over the $8.4 billion to the IMF now, without addressing the banks lending policies that got us into this mess?"

Mr Dargon is one of the leaders of a group of House members representing both the far Right and Left factions of their parties who oppose the IMF legislation on grounds that it imposes a large burden on American taxpayers and is little more than a bail-out for international banks.

Congress, which returned yesterday from a week's holiday is expected to take up the deadlocked IMF legislation this week.

Mr Donald Regan, the US Treasury Secretary, predicted last week that the Bill will be pushed through a reluctant Congress by the November 30 deadline set by IMF when it negotiated the increased member nation quotas.

Administration officials, including President Reagan, have been lobbying heavily to break the deadlock on the Bill which is encubered by a series of politically motivated amendments which have prevented its passage. House and Senate members are expected to meet this week to attempt to resolve their sharp differences.

● Mrs Thatcher's former economic adviser, Sir Alan Walters, spoke yesterday against an increase in IMF quotas to solve the Third World debt problem.

Some short-term lending to debt crisis countries was justified, he said, but quotas meant a permanent increase in world liquidity and this would be "a grave error".

$600m plan for sale of Conoco assets

Wilmington, Delaware, (Reuter) – An investment group has agreed tentatively to buy assets of Du Pont's Conoco chemicals arm for about $600m (£400m), in cash.

The group was organized by E F Hutton Group and Mr Gordon Cain, a former Conoco vice-president. Others taking part include members of Conoco's present management.

A new company, Vista chemical, will be formed from Conoco's commodity chemical business.

It is expected, for financial reporting purposes, that no gain or loss will be recognized on the sale by Du Pont, the company said. The proceeds, it said, will be used for debt reduction among other purposes.

A definitive agreement is expected by the end of this year.

Du Pont said that the agreement includes Conoco plants at Lake Charles, Louisiana, which makes ethylene, methal chloride, synthetic alcohols, alumina, ethoxylates, vinyl choloride monomer and detergent alkylades.

The sale also includes subsidiaries in Argentina, Spain and Japan and three wholly-owned subsidiaries which handle sales and marketing outside the US.

Stockholders hit at recovery claim

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Ministerial belief that Britain's economic recovery has begun is simply "a figment of the government's political ego", according to the leaders of the industry which buys and sells much of the nation's steel.

Mr Michael Kent, president of the National Association of Steel Stockholders, said yesterday: "The Government tends to think that a new supermarket or micro-processor factory is the be-all and end-all."

But, he said, stockholders in the Midlands and the North were not seeing much of a recovery in the industries which used their products. The car industry had had a good summer, but many steel-using industries were not needing it in any greater quantities and many companies were going out of business.

The NASS, whose members account for about 85 per cent of the steel shifted by the country's stockholders, believes that the British Steel Corporation has become one of the most efficient producers in the workd and has vastly improved its delivery and quality, but remains hampered by low economic activity.

Mr Kent, speaking the day after official figures showed that September was a record month for retail spending, called for greater government expenditure on infrastructure projects and less concentration on selling BSC to the private sector. "There are more things than privatization. Let us get the economy going

Meanwhile, BSC has won a £6m contract to supply the bulk of the steel plate to be used in the production platform for the Ula oil and gas field in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea.

Dow Jones down by 5 points

New York (AP – Dow Jones). – Shares extended their opening decline in moderate trading on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average was down by nearly 5.5 points, with the transportation index slightly lower and the utility average down by 0.5 points. Falling stocks were ahead of rising ones by a 7-to-4 margin.

WALL STREET

International Business Machines was 131⅜, off ¼, **General Electric,** 53⅜, down by ⅛. **American Express** 34½, down 1, **Coca Cola,** 53⅞, off ⅛. **General Motors,** 78⅜, off ¼, **Ford** 68½, ⅞ lower, **Monsanto,** 115¾, up ¼ and **Honeywell,** 130⅞, down by ⅜. **Dupont** was up ¼ to 52¼, **Gulf Oil** ¾ up at 47⅝, **Mesa Petroleum** ⅜ up, at 15½, **Tandy,** up ⅜, at 37¼, **Data General,** off ¼, at 74¼, **Northwest Air,** higher by ⅛ to 41⅝, **Merrill Lynch** down 1¼ at 30¾, **E. F. Hutton,** down 1⅞, to 35⅜,

World banking growth 'almost at a standstill'

By Our Banking Correspondent

International banking almost ground to a halt in the second quarter of this year, according to new figures from the Bank for International Settlements (BIS).

However, a slight pick-up in bank lending to the Third World has led the BIS to be slightly more optimistic about the prospect of developing countries raising finance to cover their balance of payments deficits without being forced into more painful adjustment.

Although well below the $13 billion recorded in the second quarter of last year, new bank lending to non-Opec developing countries increased from $1.6 billion in the first quarter to $4.2 billion in the second quarter of 1983.

The first-half total of $5.8 billion compares with an estimated requirement for bank finance of $20 billion this year to help meet current account deficits of about $50 billion.

Although bank lending will have to accelerate sharply in the second half of this year to meet the $20 billion target, the BIS now seems more optimistic that this may be achieved.

It says it may be possible to finance the likely current account deficits if the recovery of spontaneous new lending is maintained and if there is a resumption of involuntary lending to some problem countries.

During the first quarter there was about $3 billion of involuntary lending associated with International Monetary Fund rescue programmes for Brazil and Mexico.

The continued slow pace of international lending and a sharp slowdown in interbank activity were responsible for the overall lack of growth in the international banking market

For the first time since 1963, when quarterly figures were fisrt collected, external assets of banks in the BIS reporting area of 15 western countries showed almost no growth.

New crude oil contract to be traded

IPE becomes London's No 1

By Michael Prest

Trading of a new crude oil contract will begin on the International Petroleum Exchange in London on November 21. The new contract, which the IPE hopes will trade 500 lots a day within six months, will make the exchange easily the biggest commodity market in London.

The contract also has far-reaching implications for the structure of oil pricing.

It will be in lotsf 1,000 barrels (42,000 American gallons), denominated in US dollars. The marker crude is Brent Blend, but within a range of 35 to 45 degrees API gravity and a minimum suplhur content of 0.4 per cent, a wide variety of crudes may be deliverable.

Among those specified are Ninian Blend, Forties Blend and Ekofisk Blend from the North Sea; Bonny Light and Brass River from Nigeria; Zarzaitine and Saharan Blend from Algeria; and Zrzaitine from Tunisia. Delivery is six months ahead, so the first delivery month will be February.

The exchange, which opened in 1981, has been the fastest growing commodity market in London. Its only contract is in gasoil (heating oil), where turnover this year has been running at 7 per cent more than in 1982 and is about 3,000 lots daily. The open position, a good indication of the size of the market, is 6,500 lots.

When the market opened it had been widely assumed, not least by the contract committee, that the next step would be a contract for a light distillate such as petrol. But Mr John Lister, chairman of the contracts committee, said that the crude contracts would give producers a better opportunity for hedging across all parts of the barrel.

The IPE will not be drawn on the identity of a third contract, but gasoline must be considered a possibility.

Much will depend, however, on the reaction of the oil majors. The exchange believes that five of the seven majors are active in its gasoil contract and in the rival gasoil and crude contracts offered by the New York Mercantile Exchange.

The new contract was designed in cooperation with the majors, and two aspects may attract them. One is the alternative delivery procedure which allows delivery, admittedly rare on futures markets, to be made to any location in any crude by agreement. Differentials will be set in the month preceding the delivery month by the exchange committee. This is likely to break the notorious "daisy chain" trading in Brent.

A more tantalizing prospect in how the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries will react. A big and transparent crude futures market could produce different prices from Opec's more political policy.

City Editor's Comment

Lunchtime logic for merchant bankers

The City's merchant banks are agitated as never before about how best to exploit the opportunities presented by the changes now under way at the Stock Exchange.

Convential wisdom has it that the big banks will combine with the big brokers, when the rules are changed to allow such mergers, and the combination of these resources will create a pool of expertise sufficient to rival the New York-based investment banking powers like Salmon Brothers and Goldman Sachs.

But conventional wisdom once again seems to be wrong. More and more the talk at merchant banking lunch tables is turning against buying into a broker, or merging with one, because the banks feel they can develop their own much more cost-efficient solutions.

Those banks which have investment departments where they manage funds either in the form of unit trusts or as private client portfolios are coming rapidly to the conclusion that brokers have little to offer them that they cannot do for themselves.

Rather than take on an entire broking partnership, they feel it would be a lot more cost efficient to buy in one or two senior partners from an existing firm, and give them a small dealing staff and channel the firms portfolio trading through them.

True, they would cut themselves off from the research provided by the big brokers, but most of these big fund managers carry out their own research anyway, and even if they do not, it would be a simple matter once again for them to hire a few of the best analysts.

The key question for the merchant banks, therefore, is less the debate about minimum commissions, but when the rules of the Stock Exchange are going to be relaxed sufficiently for them to become members, because obviously until they can clear this hurdle there is no point in their having dealing capacity in house.

There are secondary questions, too, about whether they want to get involved in the stock market at all, as opposed to concentrating on the many other international, more flexible and faster growing areas of financial services.

But the real focus of the debate is beginning to turn on membership and in particular the role of the appeals committee, a new body which will not be controlled by members of the Stock Exchange.

Hard times for USM

The Unlisted Securities Market has come unstuck twice in four days, just when it looked as if it would clear its third birthday with yet another year of growth untarnished by disasters.

Last Friday one of this year's launches, Chemical Methods Associates, plunged so far into losses that the issuing house has decided to give shareholders their money back.

Then on Monday, Thames Investment and Securities, one of the first to join the market back in 1980, reported losses of nearly £5m, and a boardroom shakeup and hive-off which raises almost as many questions as it answers, and brings back to prominence one of those best-knon names from the fringe banking crisis, Mr Tom Whyte, formerly of Triumph Investment Turst.

The Stock Exchange and the Bank of England have both seen fit in recent months to issue warnings about the over valuation and risk inherent in many USM issues.

Recent events show how timely those warnings were

APPOINTMENTS

Financial director for Beechwood

Beechwood Group: Mr Bruce Davies has become group financial controller.

Cope Allman Internationa: Mr Michael Ashcroft, chairman of Hawley Group, has been made a director and non-executive chairman. Mr L. J. Manson has resigned as a director and as chairman. Mr Michael Doherty, group chief executive, will become chariman of an executive committee of the borad which will manage the group's day-to-day affairs.

Intasun Leisure Group: Mr Peter Smith has been elected a director

Cambridge Electronic Industries: Mr David Pratt has also been appointed managing director of Cambridge Interconnection Technology. Mr Trevor Thrower has been made director and general manger of Newmarket Microsystems and Dr Russell Bromley director and general manager of Bepi Circuits.

Gresham: Mr T. C. Brooks, general manger (finance) of Gresham Life Assurance Society and Gresham Unit Assurance, has been appointed a director of both companies.

London Merchant Securities: The company has named three senior executives as additional directors. Mr Walter Millsom, group property director, Mr Robert Rayne, director of consumer services and Mr Robert Spier, group finance director. Three group staff directors have also been appointed: Mr Nicholas Driver and Mr James Maguire, who are concerned with the group's property activities with primary responsibilities for develpment and managment respectively and Mr Robert Jayson, the group treasurer.

Brown Goldie & Co: Mr Richard Wevill has joined the company as an executive in the corporate finance department.

P. J. Dewey (Agencies) Co: Mr B. P. Marsh has been appointed chairman of the company, which is a Lloyd's members' agency. In addition, Mr R. J. Alford, Mr N. H. Carter, Mr D. A. Charlesworth and Mr P. J. Mortlock will be joining the board.

GB' Papers: Mr John Dick has become deputy chairman Mr G. H. Hitchen has resigned.

Chase Manhattan Limited: Mr Ian Vogt will be manager – fixed rate bond trading, from next Monday. The company is the London-based merchant banking subsidiary of the Chase Manhatten Capital Markets Group.

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK ● edited by Michael Prest

Brooke Bond heads towards record

Brooke Bond
Year to 30.6.83
Pretax profit £48.2m (£35.3m)
Stated earnings 7.77p (5.22p)
Turnover £914m (£954m)
Net final dividend 2.85p
Share price 71p Yield 8.2%

[Share-price chart, not a detected image; its printed labels follow]
BROOKE BOND Share price (Rebased)
pence 72 70 68 66 64 62 60 58 56 54
DATASTREAM
LONDON FTA ALL SHARE-PRICE INDEX
OCT NOV DEC JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT

Brooke Bond may finally be emerging from the rough patch of recent years. The external factors – commodity prices, interest rates and demand – which made the pruchase of Mallinson-Denny appear so unfortunate are now running the other way.

Tea prices, for instance, have risen by more than half at the London auctions over the last 18 months to 1.67p a kilogramme, the interest charge fell 28 per cent to £15.4m, and the economic upturn is now evident in timber demand and prices.

The outcome was that Brooke Bond's final results were just a shade below the record £49.3m of 1977. But the 36 per cent increase in pretax profits was earned on a noticeably lower turnover, an indication of the sharp rationalization which the group has experienced over the past two or three years.

The inmportance of the smaller interest-rate charge may be judged from the fact that operating profits went up by only 12 per cent to £63.6m.

The core businesses in the newly structured group are groceries (tea, coffee, Oxo and meat), timber, and plantations including ranching. Groceries accounted for £690m of turnover. The problem in this sector is that Brooke Bond is closely associated with strong brand names such as Oxo and Fray Bentos.

Expansion must come either from increasing market share – for example by pushing up instant coffee from 5 per cent to 8 or 10 per cent of the £300m British market – or from acquisition. With acquisitions, the group depends chiefly on other companies, such as Imperial Tobacco, deciding to sell businesses.

Timber is much smaller, contributing £255m to turnover. It is a long-term growth business which benefits from economic recovery. The British timber interests are growing rapidly.

On the assumption that commodity prices and interest charges will not once again swing against Brooke Bond, the current yeield of 8.2 per cent could look unfairly cautious. The gearing has been held steady at 45 per cent and Mallinson should cover its purchase cost this year.

There is every indication that in 1983/84 Brooke Bond will confortably better its previous profit record.

Ibstock Johnsen

Ibstock Johnsen
Half-year to 30.6.83.
Pretax profit £1.6m (loss £1.3m)
Stated earnings 3.41p (loss 5.63p)
Turnover £33.7m (£29.6m)
Net interim dividend 1.75p (1.5p)
Share price 154p up 1p Yield 2.8%

It is small wonder that the directors of Ibstock Johnsen, the Leicester brickmaker, turned down an apparently generous £52m offer from London Brick a couple of months ago.

Half-year figures released yesterday vindicate the decision and show just what a bargain London Brick would have got had its £27m bid last Christmas been allowed to proceed uninterupted by a six-month Monopolies and Mergers Commission investigation.

Half-year losses of £1.3m in 1982 were turned into pretax profits of £1.6m during the same period this year. Stripped of the lossmaking Dutch offshoot, the group expects to do much better during the second half, enabling it to surpass easily its previous record profits of £5.1m.

Perhaps more significantly, further big growth is being predicted for 1984, with the group's US brickmaking interests for the first time earning an adequate return – about 12 per cent on a $30m (£20m) investment.

Ibstock's highly successful British business continues to go from strength to strength.

There can be few more dramatic turnrounds than that of Ibstock, which only last Christmas was in a highly precarious financial condition. If the tiny 2.8 per cent yield on the shares looks a little ambitious by historic standards, it is also an indication of the long-overdue rerating that has been afforded to the whole sector.

Paterson Zochonis

Paterson Zochonis
Year to 31.5.83
Pretax profit £26.9m (£29.8m)
Stated earnings 29.62p (30.86p)
Turnover £271m (£311m)
Net total dividend 4.75p (4.50p)
Share price 146p Yield 4.6%.
Dividend payable 5.12.83

The Nigerian economy had fared better than expected and few of the gloomy predictions for it have materialized, so Paterson Zochonis' full-year figures are better than either the company or the City hoped for six months ago.

This time last year it looked as though oil prices could drop to $20 a barrel, the Organizaton of Petroleum Exporting Countries agreement looked ready to collapse, August's election was still to come and it was almost certain that import would be stopped.

In the event oil prices held steady, the economy has been restored, the elections returned (reasonably democratically) a government with a strong mandate and import restrictions have benefited Paterson's Nigerian manufacturing businesses.

Profits from the two Nigerian soap-making associates increased from £5.1m to £6.3m as local manufacturing geared up to fill the vacuum left when imports almost stopped. So far raw materials have escaped the import restrictions

More worrying, the amount of cash in Nigerian banks owed to Paterson has leapt from £7.5m to £37.3m.

Average payment now takes six months. This means, with up to three months' credit to customers, it can take between six and nine months from despatching an export order from Britain to receiving payment.

However, a large proportion of the cash is covered by Export Credit Guarantee Department insurance. Cuts at Cussons, because of the Nigerian import ban which hit soap exports, cost about £3.5m in total £1m of which was for redundancies.

Results this year rely largely on the Nigerian manufacturing industries.

Harrisons & Crosfield

Harrisons & Crosfield
Half-year to 30.6.83
Pretax profit £21.2m (£16.2m)
Stated earnings 17p (11.7p)
Turnover £472m (£437m)
Net interim dividend 8p (7.5p)
Dividend payable 9.12.83

There were few surprises in the interim results from Harrisons & Crosfield, better known for its plantation interests, although that aspect of its business is now a minority interest in trading profits.

After last year's £146m cash sale of the Malaysian plantations only London Sumatra's figures are now fully incorporated. The third still held in Harrison's Malaysian estates has yet to show a real trend.

The question mark over the figures is how much of that £146m is still in the company. The last accounts showed £64m cash and £33m on finance leases. Net of borrowings that left about £24m. Most of the British debt was paid off, but the company held the overseas debts, while also pumping funds into the other mainstream businesses.

There can be no doubt that this year Harrisons will be working hard to continue bringing down the potential tax charge on that cash injection.

The company is confident that the droughts and poor prices seen this year have turned around enough to provide some confidence

Overall, the company expects a satisfactory outcome for the full year. So pretax profits between £48 to £50m look likely, compared with last year's £44.4m.

Davies & Newman losses increase

By Wayne Lintott

Davies & Newman Holdings
Half-year to 30.6.83
Pretax loss £2,760,000 (£1,746,000 loss)
Stated loss 23.35p (14.77p)
Turnover £78.7m (£78.2m)
Net intermim dividend 3p (3p)
Share price 142p
Dividend payable 142p 31.1.84

Taking advantage of the demise of Laker Airways last year has hit the intermim profitability of Davies & Newman Holding, the owners of Dan-Air.

The company leased two extra Boeing aircraft to service the flights Laker could no longer handle. But having taken the Heathrow-Inverness route from British Airways and competing for British Midland's Gatwick-Belfast route, the fast expanding independent airline has decided to keep the extra aircraft rather than end the leases for the quiet winter months.

That decision has added an extra £1m to the interim losses which are usually incurred. Aircraft are leased from April just for the summer months.

The extra Laker business provided an unexpected fillip to the 1982 profits but Davies & Newman was much more cautious about forecasting the benefits for this year.

Mr Frederick Newman, chairman, said: "At this stage it is diffiult to forecast the group results for this year but the summer season had been active and should help compensate for the quieter winter seasons now being experienced."

The company hopes at least to match 1982's £3.6m pretax profits but much will depend on the tour operators maintaining their winter holiday contracts.

Many have clauses to cut bookings.

L and N profits rise

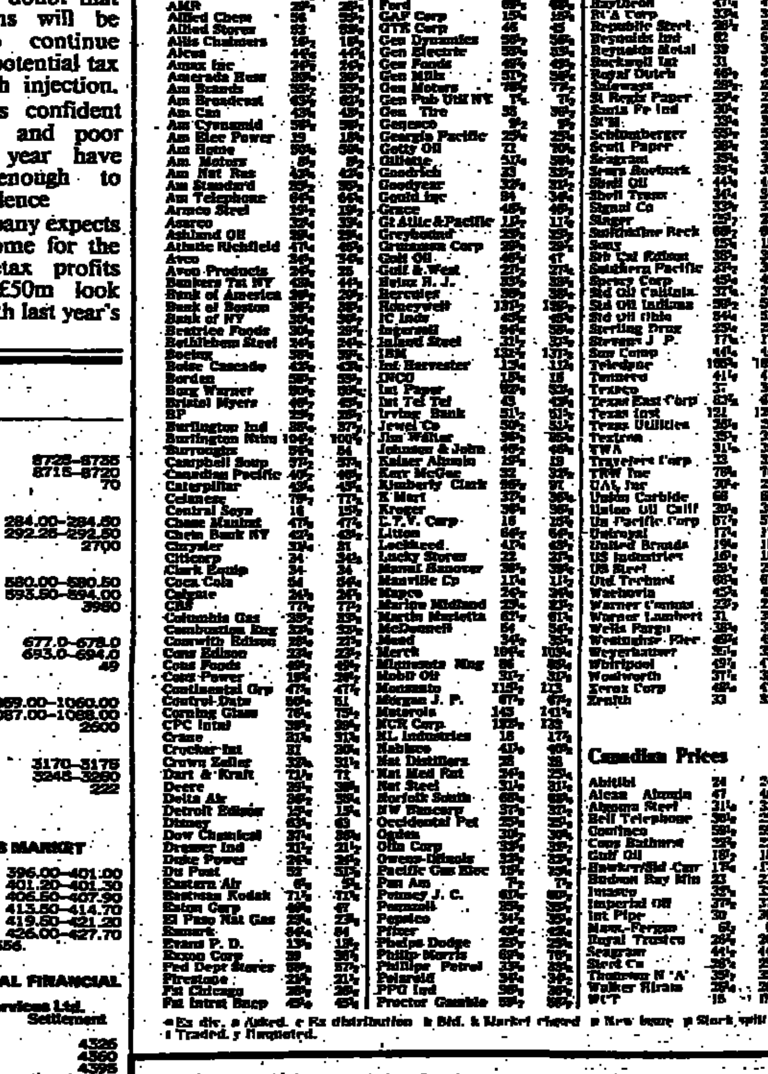
By Jeremy Warner

London and Northern Group
Half-year to 30.6.83
Pretax profit £4.1m (£3.5m)
Stated earnings 4.1p (4p)
Turnover £80.5m (£107.3m)

London and Northern, the construction group, increased its pretax profits from £3.5m to £4.1m in the first half of this year.

The results include an eight-day contribution to pretax profits of £232,000 from United Medical Enterprises, which was bought from the Government last summer

WALL STREET



	Oct 17	Oct 14		Oct 17	Oct 14		Oct 17	Oct 14
AMP Inc	17½	17½	Fst Penn Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pub Ser El & Gas	24½	24½
AMR	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ford	[illegible]	[illegible]	Raytheon	47¼	47¼
Allied Chem	56	[illegible]	GAF Corp	15¾	[illegible]	RCA Corp	33¾	33¾
Allied Stores	[illegible]	[illegible]	GTE Corp	46	45	Republic Steel	20½	20½
Allis Chalmers	16½	16½	Gen Dynamics	[illegible]	[illegible]	Reynolds Ind	62	61½
Alcoa	44¾	44¾	Gen Electric	[illegible]	[illegible]	Reynolds Metal	39	39½
Amax Inc	24¾	24¾	Gen Foods	49¾	[illegible]	Rockwell Int	31	30½
Amerada Hess	30¾	[illegible]	Gen Mills	51½	[illegible]	Royal Dutch	46½	45¼
Am Brands	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Motors	[illegible]	72½	Safeways	28½	28¾
Am Broadcast	65¾	63¾	Gen Pub Util NY	7¾	7½	St Regis Paper	29¾	29½
Am Can	43¾	43¾	Gen Tire	38	36½	Santa Fe Ind	30¼	29¾
Am Cyanamid	50½	[illegible]	Genesco	9½	9½	SCM	33½	33¾
Am Elec Power	19	18¾	Georgia Pacific	25¾	25¾	Schlumberger	55½	53¾
Am Home	56¾	56¾	Getty Oil	72	70½	Scott Paper	30½	28¾
[illegible]								
Duke Power	26¾	26¾	Owens-Illinois	33¾	33¾	Gulf Oil	18½	18½
Du Pont	52	51¾	Pacific Gas Elec	15¾	15¾	Hawker/Sid Can	17¾	17¾
Eastern Air	6¾	5¾	Pan Am	7½	7½	Hudson Bay Min	23	23
Eastman Kodak	71½	72¾	Penney J. C.	60¾	60¾	Imasco	33¾	33¾
Eaton Corp	46¾	47	Pennzoil	35¾	35¾	Imperial Oil	37½	37¼
El Paso Nat Gas	23¾	23¾	Pepsico	34¾	35¾	Int Pipe	30	30½
Esmark	64¾	64	Pfizer	43¾	42¾	Mass.-Fergsn	6½	6½
Evans P. D.	13½	13½	Phelps Dodge	25½	25¾	Royal Trustco	26¾	26½
Exxon Corp	39	39¾	Philip Morris	69¾	70¾	Seagram	44½	44
Fed Dept Stores	58¾	57¾	Phillips Petrol	33¾	33¾	Steel Co	28½	29
Firestone	21¾	21½	Polaroid	34¾	34½	Thomson N 'A'	35½	35½
Fst Chicago	26¾	26¾	PPG Ind	36¾	36¾	Walker Hiram	26¾	26¾
Fst Intrst Bncp	45¾	45¾	Proctor Gamble	59½	58¾	WCT	15	15

● Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

Municipal Properties
Half-year to 30.6.83
Attributable profit £73,000 (£67,000)
Turnover £214,000 (£179,000)
Net interim dividend none (same)

Castle (GB)
Year to 31.7.83
Pretax profit £1.2m (£902,000)
Stated earnings 6.26p (5.78p)
Turnover £13.9m (£10.2m)
Net dividend 0.6p

Brook St Bureau
Half-year to 30.6.83
Pretax loss £130,000 (£633,000)
Loss per share 1.27p (6.13p)
Turnover £7m (£7.3m)
Net interim dividend None (same)

Hunting Petroleum
Half-year to 30.6.83
Pretax profit £2.8m (£3.2m)
Stated earnings 6.89p (13.34p)
Turnover £115.1m (87.6m)
Net interim dividend 2.25p (same)

Ramus Holdings
Year to 4.7.83
Pretax profit £621,000 (£325,000)
Turnover £19.2m (£13.6m)
Net dividend 5p (same)

Whittington International
Half-year to 30.6.83
Pretax profit £109,000 (£3,000)
Stated earnings 0.31p (0.02p)
Turnover £254,000 (£215,000)

Edith
Half-year to 30.9.83
Pretax profit £1.7m (£1.6m)
Net interim dividend 0.8p (same)

James Austin Steel
Year to 31.3.83
Pretax loss £517,000 (profit £190,000)
Loss per share 4.65p (profit 1.67p)
Turnover £13.6m (£15.4m)
Net dividend 1.8p (same))

More O'Ferrall
Half-year to 30.6.83
Pretax profit £1m (£1.1m)
Stated earnings 2.7p (2.8p)
Turnover £8.7m (£7.3m)
Net interim dividend 0.9p (0.88p)

● **Tate and Lyle:** The company is bidding for Alcantara Sociedade De Empreendimentos Acicareiros, which refines sugar in Portugal. The cost to the company of acquiring the 62 per cent of the shares which are held by non-residents of Portugal, will be £1.5m.

COMMODITIES

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES
Rubber in £s per tonne; Coffee, cocoa, sugar in pounds per metric ton; Gas-oil in US $ per metric ton.

RUBBER
Nov 805–91
Dec 805–94
[illegible]

TIN HIGH-GRADE
Cash 8725–8735
Three months 8715–8720
T/O: 70
Tone: Steady.
LEAD
Cash 284.00–284.50
Three months 292.25–292.50
T/O: 2700

[illegible]

Sept	248.75–49
Nov	253.50–53.75
Dec	255.50–55.75
Jan	255.50–56
Feb	253–53.25
Mar	248–49
Apl	244.75–45
May	242–45
Vol:	2231

Tone: Qty steady.

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE
Unofficial prices: Official turnover figures.
Prices in pounds per metric ton
Silver in pence per troy ounce
Rudolf Wolff & Co. Ltd. report

COPPER HIGH GRADE
Cash 974.00–975.00
Three months 999.00–999.50
T/O 5550
Tone: Firm.
STANDARD CATHODES
Cash 950.00–960.50
Three months 974.50–975.00
T/O 150
Tone: Quiet.
TIN STANDARD
Cash 8530–8535
Three months 8520–8522
T/O: 505
Tone: Barely steady.

[illegible]

LONDON INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL FUTURES
Rudolf Wolff Financial Services Ltd.

Month	Volume	Settlement
YEN		
Dec	45	4325
Mar'84	–	4360
Jun'84	–	4395
Comment: Slipping.		
STERLING		
Dec	210	15016
Mar'84	5	15027
Jun'84	–	15042
Comment: Immobile.		
D-MARK		
Dec	157	3895
Mar'84	–	3930
Jun'84	–	3965
Comment: Stable.		
SWISS FRANC		
Dec	11	4811
Mar'84	–	4884
Jun'84	–	4946
Comment: Easy.		
EURODOLLARS		
Dec	2375	9042
Mar'84	142	9008
Jun'84	64	8981
Sep'84	14	8957
Dec'84	2	8936
Comment: Firmer.		
SHORT STERLING		
Dec	400	9069
Mar'84	146	9039
Jun'84	8	9013
Sep'84	16	8986
Dec'84	–	8964
Comment: Quiet.		
GILTS		
Dec	3063	10525
Mar'84	19	10509
Jun'84	–	10425
Sep'84	–	10412
Dec'84	–	10330
Comment: Easier.		

MEAT AND LIVESTOCK COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on October 18:
GB: Cattle. 94.65p per kg lw (–0.87).
GB: Sheep. 134.54p per kg est d c w (+0.48).
GB: Pigs. 75.49p per kg lw (–0.60).
England and Wales:
Cattle nos. up 3.7 per cent. ave. price. 94.56p (–0.24).
Sheep nos. up 15.2 per cent. ave. price. 138.27p (+0.86).
Pig nos. down 5.9 per cent. ave. price. 75.44p (–0.56).
Scotland:
Cattle nos. up 19.7 per cent. ave. price. 96.00p (–2.89).
Sheep nos. up 29.8 per cent. ave. price. 133.81p (–0.84).
Pig nos. up 2.3 per cent. ave. price. 75.84p (–0.08).

London Grain Futures Market

Month	WHEAT Close	BARLEY Close
Nov	£120.55	117.10
Jan	£123.80	120.20
Mar	£126.55	123.00
May	£129.70	125.00
Jly	£132.55	–
Sep	£117.75	113.75

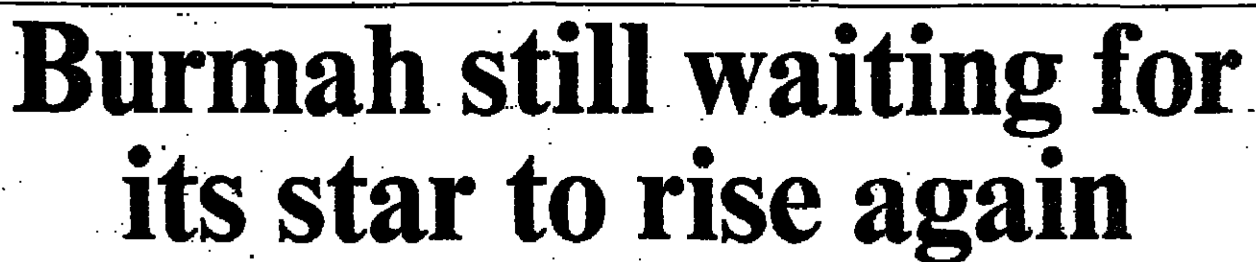
Total lots traded
Wheat: 464
Barley: 136

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9%
Barclays	9%
BCCI	9%
Citibank Savings	†10¾%
Consolidated Crds	9½%
Continental Trust	9%
C. Hoare & Co	*9%
Lloyds Bank	9%
Midland Bank	9%
Nat Westminster	9%
TSB	9%
Williams & Glyn's	9%

† Mortgage Base Rate.
* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 5¾%; £10,000 up to £50,000, 6¾%; £50,000 and over, 7¼%.

Susan Bevan reports on the oil company's struggle to overcome its debt legacy



Burmah still waiting for its star to rise again

The catastrophe which nearly finished off Burmah Oil at Christmas 1974 seemed to strike like a bolt from the blue. The recovery from it has been long and slow. Even nine years later the chairman, Mr John Maltby, warns the company's critics that they must go on being patient.

"There is a period, after you have gone through a recovery programme of this magnitude, of what you might call suspended faith. People want to see change and improvement and they want to see it in short order, but these things take a great deal longer than the management thinks," he says.

In many ways the recovery has been remarkable. Burmah, then one of Britain's biggest companies and one of the oldest oil companies in the world, was brought to its knees by its massive debts and the equally massive problems of its tanker fleet. It only survived at the cost of a fire sale of £865m of its choicest assets.

Yet the rump of the company has steadily turned round from pretax losses of £13.6m in 1975 to profits of £81m in 1982 on total funds employed: slashed from £870m in the 1974 balance sheet to £632m at the end of last year, after all the inflation in between.

However, net income, after hefty tax charges and exceptional losses which continue to plague the company, has been erratic and last year saw only £8.9m at the attributable level – £5m too little to cover the dividend.

This year could be worse, with trading profits depressed by the recessionary conditions at home and abroad and a big, exceptional debit to come from the cancellation of more of the disastrous tanker charters.

Critics look ahead to the inevitable slow-down in contributions from Burmah's big profit earner – its 8.3 per cent stake in the Thistle oilfield. With other businesses like Castrol, Quinton Hazell and Halfords looking unexciting, they query where the growth is going to come from.

Mr Maltby is resigned. He says of this judgment: "I wouldn't use the word harsh. I might suggest an element of misunderstanding – of how long it takes to effect change."

Taking over the chairman's seat last summer, he has a hard act to follow. His predecessor, Sir Alastair Down, justifiably retired to widespread praise for the way has had hauled Burmah out of the wreckage. Mr Maltby's job is to steer a company that still suffers many twinges from its old wounds, into a vigorous future.

One debilitating legacy from the past remains Burmah's fleet of tankers – now down from 42 at the time of the crash to only seven, but still making losses. These amounted to £5m last year and seem likely to stretch well into the future with one broker estimating off balance sheet commitments of some £76m on charter arrangments over the years to 1998, and a tanker market that is, as Mr Maltby glumly observes, "always going to improve in two years time."

Fortunately the fleet of eight liquid natural gas carriers on long-term contract between Indonesia and Japan remains profitable and means the shipping division makes reasonable profits.

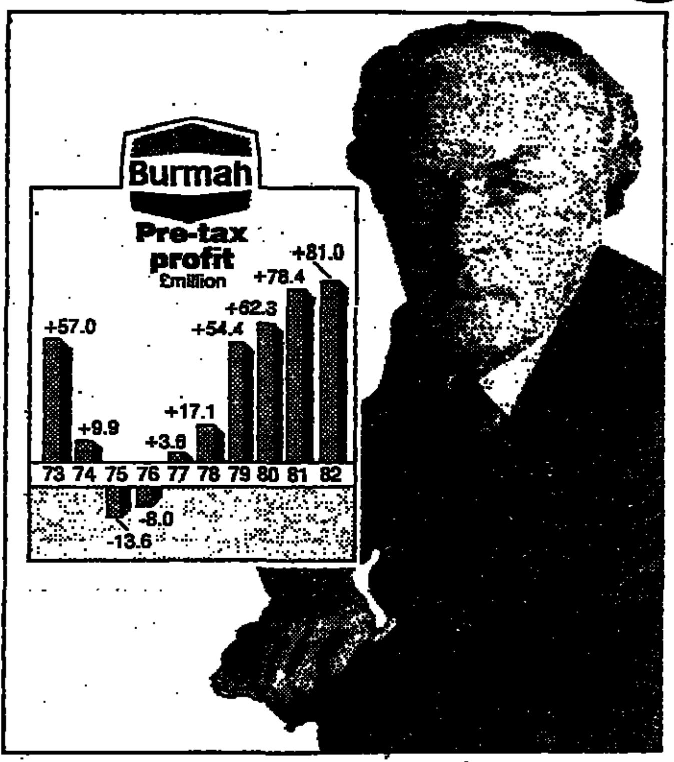
It was the pell-mell race into shipping which was the immediate cause of Burmah's downfall when the charter market went through the floor in 1974 and Burmah Oil Tankers made a £3m loss.

This exacerbated deeper problems. The company was long irked by its disadvantageously taxed status as more of an investment company than an operator. Its 23 per cent stake in BP and 5 per cent of Shell constituted its major assets.

In the early 1960s Burmah's old management started a vigorous programme of acquisitions, gearing up to those apparently rock-solid assets. The takeover trail which took in Castrol, Halfords and Quinton Hazell culminated in 1974 with the purchase of Signal Oil of the US for \$480m (£320m), necessitating borrowings of £282m in North America and on the Eurocurrency market.

In 1974 the combination of the international oil crisis and the collapse of the London stock market amid the property debacle and rising inflation, sent oil shares into a tail spin. At the start of the year Burmah's BP stake was worth £443m. By the end it had tumbled to £180m thereby threatening the asset related terms of the US loans.

In apparent ignorance of the disasters looming on the profits front as well, the loan terms were renegotiated to relate to profitability. But Burmah was heading for a profits collapse from a pretax figure of £56.9m in 1983 to £9.88m in 1974, thanks to the tanker problems, and the new conditions could not be met. The fall in asset backing also meant technical default on £54m of unsecured loan stock.



Maltby: Steering a wounded group into a vigorous future

There were other problems too. Other parts of the business were doing particularly well and total borrowings were a mighty £426m.

Ironically, Burmah had at last fulfilled its dream of becoming a big oil operator in its own right with its 30 per cent stake in the new-found North Sea Ninian field and the 19.5 per cent stake in Thistle purchased with Signal. The problem was, how, in its present plight, could it finance the development.

The Bank of England stepped in to guarantee borrowings in return for which Burmah pledged its BP stake, giving the Bank an option to buy which it later took up at bargain basement prices. That provoked bitter but ultimately fruitless litigation in future years. Under Bank orders, the new management had to realize what assets it could to get the debts quickly under control.

In the next 18 months the North American oil and gas interests, mostly purchased with Signal, had to go, along with Great Plains Development of Canada, Edwin Cooper, the US company making chemical additives for lubricating oil, Woodside Burmah and finally, the Government bought the Ninian field stake along with 65 per cent of the holding in Thistle.

Mr Maltby surveyed the wreck from a safe distance. At the time he was building up a successful chemical, transport and storage business, Panocean. He had many friends in Burmah, having previously held senior posts in BP, but he says: "It was remarkable how little interest one took in it. It was just interesting reading on the train."

Now more intimately involved, he traces the roots of the disaster to well before the dark days of 1974. "We got ourselves totally unnecessarily involved in a commodity market, because that is what shipping is, and commodity markets are notoriously fickle. We got 'caught by cocoa' on a massive scale."

Apart from this, he said, Burmah had bought a number of big businesses which were apparently profitable and failed to appreciate they had cash comitments for years into the future. "We failed to appreciate how many more millions had to be pumped in – the difference between cash flow and profits," he said.

"The rate of acquistions was too high for digestion and consolidation and for good management practices to be introduced."

These fundamental problems, he believes, hung over what was left of Burmah long after the immediate crisis was over and, to some extent, hang over it still.

"An inheritance of the disaster is the structure of the group in its component parts. While there was a very clear rationale for the way the Burmah Group was built up before 1973, after the massive excisions you have to realize that what is left does not have the same cohesion and coherence."

The other major hangover from the crash is Burmah's persisting debt burden, with net debt of £205m in the balance sheet at the end of last year representing 59 per cent of shareholders funds.

Mr Maltby reckons that about £100m of this represents the difference between the amounts received from the sale of the tanker fleet and the debt raised to finance it. "This is a serious impediment to further development," he said.

It has meant that the remaining businesses have had to be reined back from expansion and change. Quinton Hazell for example, "should have been expanded further overseas and developed sooner into the original equipment business which it is only doing now. This has been delayed for several years".

Burmah is trying to sell the car components group because, Mr Maltby says, it needs and deserves long-term substantial investment to meet the challenge of the European car and this is a strain on Burmah's resources.

The same problems have affected smaller elements of the business and even Castrol, the jewel in the corporate crown, has not been immune.

"Over the four years 1975-1979 Castrol would have been viewed, and viewed itself, as the classic cash cow. It contributed mightily to the coffers. Come 1979 it had to start to carve itself a new future which meant a huge management and philosophical change. It has succeeded, though. The management is nothing if not adaptable."

"If it hadn't been for the crisis we would still have faced problems, but not of the same order of magnitude. The group would have been dominated by the oil production and temporary lapses by relatively modest parts of the group could have been absorbed."

But Mr Maltby is far from pessimistic about the outlook. Castrol is already the largest independent lubricants marketer in the world and although hit recently by the recession he believes it has great potential, now times are improving.

Money is being pumped in with a drive for expansion in Europe the USA and latterly Japan, with a big increase in attention to the industrial market and more technically demanding and profitable areas.

Halford is undergoing big changes in merchandising and marketing with a switch to larger stores, and the speciality chemicals side is being gradually expanded through a series of relatively small acquisitions.

The big disappointment here was the failure of the 1981 bid for Croda International which would, Mr Maltby says, have provided the heart and soul of this division. It was a unique opportunity and one which is unlikely to recur he says.

Now Burmah has returned to its established policy of building up through smaller acquisitions. There have been seven in the last two years in the chemicals and lubricants divisions.

Mr Maltby believes strongly in proceeding with caution and making sure the management is not overstretched in the time-consuming task of integrating new businesses

On the oil exploration and production side, he rejects the view that Burmah will gradually fade out with the Thistle field. There has been "a tremendous build up" in this he says, with the number of professional staff rising from about 15 in 1979 to 85 now.

But he is not promising any great leaps forward. His summing up is one of quiet optimism. "Sadly, in the business world things take longer than you wish and your critics expect".

It remains to be seen if that will provoke or dissuade the various takeover bidders regularly rumoured to be interested in Burmah's future.

Financial notebook

The professor's way to beat inflation

The latest surge in industry's input costs revealed by official statistics last week is a potent reminder of the vulnerability of Britain's open economy to world inflation and to changes in the exchange rate through which this is transmitted.

The Government has long abandoned dogmatic monetarism – which asserted that a tight rein on domestic money supply was all that was needed to control inflation – in favour of an eclectic approach which takes the value of sterling into account.

But in a world of floating currencies and vast international capital flows there are limits to the Government's ability to influence the exchange rate, and it has no power over world prices.

A scheme which claimed to keep down global inflation and stabilize exchange rates with one simple money growth rule could thus be expected to appeal to ministers eager to hold on to their inflation success despite adverse pressures.

Such a scheme exists. It is the brainchild of the American Professor Ronald McKinnon, of Stanford University, and it has already attracted much influential support, most recently from Mr Johannes Witteveen, former managing director of the International Monetary Fund and now chairman of the Group of 30 top international bankers and economists.

Professor McKinnon's basic hypothesis is that inflation in individual countries is determined more by world money supply growth and exchange rate changes than by domestic monetary expansion. This is as true for the United States – where imports account for only 12 per cent of expenditure – as it is for Britain, where they account for 30 per cent.

The professor argues that the pursuit of national monetary targets has led to intensification of the world boom-and bust cycle and to destabilizing swings in exchange rates.

To see why, consider what happens if the dollar is expected to weaken. Americans shift cash out of dollars into other currencies such as the yen and the Deutschemark. This reduces the American money supply and pushes up the value of the other currencies against the dollar.

But Germany and Japan try to resist the appreciation of their currencies to protect their economies from worsening competitiveness. They buy dollars in exchange for yen and Deutschemarks which boosts their own domestic money supply.

But the US Federal Reserve Board, finding monetary growth below target at home, also expands the supply. The result is faster world money growth, faster world inflation and exaggeration of the original exchange rate movements. The US ends up with the lion's share of the extra inflation imported via a falling dollar.

Professor McKinnon's solution is to set a target for world money supply consistent with low global inflation – allocated between the three biggest economies, the United States, Germany and Japan. If the dollar then falls, say, the Fed would reduce monetary growth to offset a higher-pace of expansion in the two other countries.

This would both keep the lid on inflation and help bring currencies back into line.

Would it work? According to an analysis by Simon & Coates, the stockbroker, there is considerable evidence to back Professor McKinnon's claim that world money growth is the key to domestic inflation. But the principal and polished obstacles to his solution are daunting.

As Mr Witteveen put it in his Per Jacobsson lecture in Washington, "the willingness or ability of governments to cooperate internationally seems minimal except in an immediate crisis".

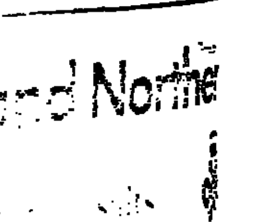
It is hard to see even Mr Paul Volcker, the respected Fed chairman, telling an increasingly isolationist and xenophobic Congress that American interest rates must rise to make the dollar less competitive with the German and Japanese currencies.

As for Britain, Professor McKinnon told the Treasury Select Committee of MPs last year that the Government should concentrate on the exchange rate as the centrepiece of monetary strategy. But there are no signs yet that ministers are prepared to go that far in overturning the old monetarist orthodoxy.

Frances Williams

Authorized Units & Insurance Funds

1982/83 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]





MARKET REPORT ● by Michael Clark

The Eagle takes off

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began, Oct 17, Dealings end, Oct 28. Contango Day, Oct 31. Settlement Day, Nov 7.

Shares of Eagle Star Holdings again leapt to prominence yesterday sporting 20p to 470p as word went round the market that the German group, Allianz Holdings, had sold its entire 28 per cent stake.

But both sides were keeping silent last night. Sir Denis Mountain, chairman of Eagle, said: "We never comment on market roumours". But he did admit that he had been swamped with telephone calls from brokers asking him to confirm the story.

Allianz's man in London, Mr Uhlrich Roder, also refused to comment. "There have been so many rumours over the past three years", he said.

One thing is certain, if Allianz has sold its stake it will be walking away with a fat profit. Allienz bought its stake in two stages back in 1981.

The first 17.8 million shares were bought by way of a dawn raid and the remaining 17 million by an offer by tender at 290p a share. The total bill for the deal was £111m. Since then bid reports have seen shares of Eagle almost double and last night's closing price of 470p valued Allianz's stake at £180m – a paper profit of almost £70m.

Close observers in the market reckon the sale of Allianz's stake could signal a full bid for Eagle, worth £647m, from South Africa.

Britannia Arrow's proposed £22m rights issue is running into trouble. Yesterday the shares slipped 1p to 75p matching the rights price. The shares have been as high as 95p this year on hopes of a bid, but the speculators now appear to have been flushed out. If the share price continues to fall the ECM called for November 3, might be forced to reject the proposal.

The rest of the equity market presented a steadier appearance after the weakness of the past few days, but investors still refused to be tempted from the sidelines. As a result turnover remained low as relfected in the *FT* index which closed 0.6 up at 678.2.

Gilts recovered from a nervous start helped by the latest public sector borrowing requirement which was much in line with expectations. Falls of up to 50p were halved by the close in quiet trade. On the foreign exchange the pound closed unchanged against the dollar at $1.5005.

A few cheap buyers helped the big four clearing banks make a long awaited rally. **Barclays** rose 10p to 434p, **Lloyds** 8p to 447p, **Midland** 7p to 384p and **National Westminster** 10p to 567p.

The retail sector made a confident start awaiting details of Scrimgeour Kemp Gee's seminar in the City. But shares failed to hold on to their best gains of the day as interest dried up. MFI closed 2p lower at 130p, Harris Queensway 4p higher at 264p, Debenhams eased 2p to 126p. One bright spot was **House of Fraser** 6p up at 216p.

Electronic components group **BSR** rose 7p to 145p as it started its whirlwind visit to various brokers to give a progress report and soothe fears over the group's involvement in Hongkong.

Most Scotch whisky shares are bumping around their year low points but Macallan-Glenlivet is riding at a 630p peak inspired by the success of its Macallan single malt (now at least the fourth best seller in Britain) and the share buying interest of bigger rivals Highland Distilleries which has a 6 per cent interest.

But Mr Peter McMaster, chairman of Humberside Electronics, has forecast a major turnround in the group's affairs this year. Last year the group made a trading loss of £156,000 against a profit the previous year of £236,000.

What is behind the recent surge of interest in shares of **Peek Holdings**, the animal foods and grain storage group, where the shares continue to hover around the year's high? It is obviously a question that has been bothering the Peek board too. Yesterday it issued a statement saying it was aware of market reports affecting the share price and stating it knew of no reason for recent activity in the shares.

"No takeover approach has been received", it added. The statement succeeded in taking some of the steam out of the price which closed 2p lower at 38p.

Castle (GB), the kitchen and bathroom equipment supplier, has exceeded the profits forecast of £1.1m it made when it joined the Unlisted Securities Market in May. Yesterday it reported pretax profits up from £902,000 to £1.9m and is paying a forecast gross dividend of 0.86p.

Castle Kitchens made a profit of £1.3m, while the bathroom side recorded a loss of £133,000.

1982/83 High	Low	Stock	Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
		BRITISH FUNDS				
		SHORTS				
[illegible]						
		MEDIUMS				
[illegible]						
		LONGS				
[illegible]						
		COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN				
[illegible]						
		LOCAL AUTHORITIES				
[illegible]						

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
		DOLLAR STOCKS					
[illegible]							
		BANKS AND DISCOUNTS					
[illegible]							
		BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES					
[illegible]							
		COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL					
		A—B					
111	50½	Ass Leisure	108	..	5.9	5.5	12.3
418	136	Ass News	341	–2	14.9	4.4	16.1
94	49½	Ass Paper	93	–1	6.0b	6.5	7.3
85	54	Atkins Bros	80	..	7.1	8.9	40.6
160	77	Attwoods PLC	136	..	2.9	2.1	24.5
57	25	Ault & Wiborg	40	–1	1.2	3.0	13.4
24	7	Aurora PLC	11	..	..	..	..
[illegible]							
		C—E					
[illegible]							
		F—H					
[illegible]							
168	89¾	Grosvenor Grp	144	..	7.3	5.0	19.5
185	115	GKN	160	..	11.4b	7.1	19.3
138	79	H.A.T. Grp	117	..	4.6	4.0	15.7
173	108	HTV	168	..	15.7	9.4	5.6
302	105	Habitat	258	–4	7.6	2.9	17.8
293	173	Haden	195	–3	12.3	6.3	6.3
168	116	Hall Eng	118	..	10.9	9.2	4.8
269	178	Hall M.	230	..	8.8	3.8	11.2
[illegible]							
		I—N					
[illegible]							
51	29	Marling Ind	42	–½	1.5	3.7	18.8
50	30	Marshall T Lox	30	..	..e	..	..
48	23	Do A	25	..	..e	..	..
166	78	Marshalls Hfx	146	..	8.6	5.9	8.5
266	125	Martin News	146	..	8.6	5.9	6.5
288	213	Martonair	234	..	11.4	4.9	13.9
172	90	Matthews B.	144	–3	7.9	5.5	5.1
95	59	May & Hassell	90	–2	5.4	6.0	6.8
68	53	Medminster	59	..	5.9	9.9	10.6
368	215	Menzies J.	278	–7	7.7	2.8	9.7
266	140	Metal Box	244	–2	16.5	6.8	9.7
58	33½	Metalrax	47	+1	3.1b	6.7	11.4
158	56	Meyer Int	138	+2	5.4	3.9	11.0
68	24	Midland Ind	30	..	..	..	..
167	82	Milletts Leis	146	–2	9.9	6.8	..
137	31	Mining Supplies	38	..	0.1	0.4	..
55	31½	Mitchell Cotts	45½	–½	5.2	11.4	10.1
56	17	Moben Grp	30	..	0.4	1.2	8.6
30	17	Modern Eng	26	..	..	..	..
183	95	Molins	95	–3	11.3	11.8	4.1
147	84	Monk A.	131	+1	8.6	6.5	8.4
9	4	Montecatini	8	..	..	..	..
50	18	Montfort Knit	32	..	..	..	..
110¾	65	More O'Ferrall	68	..	4.2	6.2	10.9
129	76	Morgan Cruc.	116	–1	10.2	8.8	24.0
245	132	Moss Bros	237	..	5.8	2.4	22.2
248	179½	Mowlem J.	194	..	15.1	7.8	8.2
[illegible]							
		O—S					
[illegible]							
44	14	Solicitors Law	38	..	..e	..	..
690	260	Sotheby P.B.	690	..	0.1a	..	43.6
316	139½	Spirax-Sarco	164	..	7.1	4.4	13.0
56	14	Staffs Potts	43	..	6.6	..	..
119	88	Stag Furniture	94	..	7.1	7.6	25.3
82	49	Stakis PLC	74	..	2.6	3.5	12.7
326	143½	Standard Tel	258	..	9.6	3.7	20.0
74	32	Stanley A. G.	49	..	1.4	2.9	41.9
385	208	Steel Bros	385	..	17.1	4.5	9.0
229	127	Steetley Co	214	–2	10.0b	4.7	33.3
142	42½	Steinberg	115	–3	2.9b	2.5	14.5
53	20	Streeters	39	..	..	..	..
78	21	Strong & Fisher	72	–1	2.4	3.3	..
265	91	Sunlight Serv	255	..	6.3	2.5	14.4
305	233	Superdrug	238	–2	5.0b	2.1	27.6
45	17	Sutcliffe S'man	30	..	..e	..	13.4
75	23	Suter Elec	69	..	2.9b	4.1	..
158½	62	Swire Pacific 'A'	116½	+3	..	..	..
		T—Z					
17¼	13¾	TDK	13¾	..	..	..	..
182	99	TI Group	124	+2	10.7	..	..
166	14	TACE	119	–4	4.3	..	..
108	46	TSL Therm Synd	46	–2	..	..	..
24	13	TSW	20½	..	1.3	..	7.3
[illegible]							
		FINANCIAL TRUSTS					
[illegible]							
		INSURANCE					
[illegible]							
		INVESTMENT TRUSTS					
[illegible]							
		SHIPPING					
[illegible]							
		MINES					
[illegible]							
		OIL					
[illegible]							
		PROPERTY					
[illegible]							
		PLANTATIONS					
[illegible]							
		MISCELLANEOUS					
[illegible]							
		UNLISTED SECURITIES					
[illegible]							



Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) October 18	Market rates (close) October 18	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.4975-1.5045	$1.5000-1.5010	0.03-0.07c disc	0.13-0.18c disc
Montreal	$1.8450-1.8530	$1.8465-1.8475	0.02c prem-0.08c disc	0.04-0.14c disc
Amsterdam	4.33½-4.36½fl	4.35-4.36fl	1½-1c prem	3¾-3¼c prem
Brussels	78.90-79.30f	79.05-79.15f	8c prem-2c disc	2c prem-8c disc
Copenhagen	14.02-14.07k	14.05-14.06k	130-235ore disc	405-580ore disc
Dublin	1.2480-1.2580p	1.2505-1.2515p	30-40p disc	90-105p disc
Frankfurt	3.87-3.89½m	3.87½-3.88½m	1½-1pf prem	3¾-3¼pf prem
Lisbon	185.00-188.75e	185.25-185.75e	225-490c disc	780-1375c disc
Madrid	223.50-226.25p	225.60-225.80p	280-350c disc	800-985c disc
Milan	2356-2363lr	2358-2360lr	15½-17½lr disc	49½-53½lr disc
Oslo	10.90½-10.95½k	10.91½-10.92½k	335-405ore disc	920-1050ore disc
Paris	11.84-11.88f	11.85-11.86f	3¾-4¼c disc	15-17c disc
Stockholm	11.63½-11.68½k	11.64½-11.65½k	240-290ore disc	725-790ore disc
Tokyo	347-350y	348-349y	0.90-0.75y prem	2.50-2.30y prem
Vienna	27.20-27.28sch	27.25-27.30sch	8-7gro prem	22-18gro prem
Zurich	3.14-3.16½f	3.14½-3.15½f	1½-1¼c prem	4½-3¾c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975 was down 0.3 at 83.3.

Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 9%

Discount Mkt Loans %
Overnight: High 9 Low 8

Week Fixed: 9

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	[illegible]	2 months	[illegible]
3 months	[illegible]	3 months	[illegible]

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

1 month	[illegible]	1 month	[illegible]
2 months	[illegible]	2 months	[illegible]
3 months	[illegible]	3 months	[illegible]
6 months	[illegible]	6 months	[illegible]

Local Authority Bonds

[illegible]

Secondary Mkt. ECD Rates (%)

[illegible]

Local Authority Deposits (%)

[illegible]

Interbank Market (%)

[illegible]

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)

[illegible]

Finance House Base Rate 10%

Other Markets

Australia	1.6310-1.6460
Bahrain	0.5650-0.5680
Finland	8.4155-8.4525
Greece	138.35-140.35
Hongkong	11.7370-11.9070
Iran	n.a.
Kuwait	0.4346-0.4385
Malaysia	3.5080-3.5360
Mexico	225-250
New Zealand	2.25-2.27
Saudi Arabia	5.2125-5.2425
Singapore	3.1880-3.2180
South Africa	1.6715-1.6875

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.1977-1.1984
† Canada	1.2310-1.2313
Netherlands	2.8990-2.9000
Belgium	52.73-52.77
Denmark	9.3700-9.3750
West Germany	2.5830-2.5865
Portugal	150.35-150.45
Spain	151.15-151.60
Italy	1581.00-1582.00
Norway	7.2870-7.2890
[illegible]	[illegible]

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1: US $0.8121-0.8124.

Euro-$ Deposits

[illegible]

Gold

[illegible]

* Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. [illegible]

BOYCOTT AFFAIR: THE BATSMAN IS GONE BUT THE ACRIMONY LINGERS ON

No compromise from the committee men

By Keith Macklin

Geoffrey Boycott has almost *certainly played his last game* for Yorkshire and with his departure, the County Cricket Club will seek to "repair team harmony and morale, build a younger team and re-establish Yorkshire's place as a major cricket county".

But the affair is by no means over. A special general meeting of the club can be called at the request of 2½ per cent of the membership, and at a hurriedly convened press *conference, Sid Fielder, a general* committee member and also a leading light in the pro-Boycott Reform Group of Yorkshire members, expressed the continuing disagreement.

He said: "It is a triumph for human folly. They are jealous men, whose jealousy of one man turned into hatred. They are uncharitable men who have denied a man the opportunity of playing cricket for just another testimonial season, and they are foolish men who have refused to heed the wishes of members of the club."

His angry words followed lengthy meetings of the cricket committee and the general committee of Yorkshire County Cricket Club yesterday, after which a statement was read reaffirming the decision not to renew Boycott's contract. Thus the two committees stood firm against the recent demand at a *Reform Group* public meeting, that Boycott should be reinstated for one more year to take his testimonial and "say goodbye to the cricketing crowds of Yorkshire and England".

In the course of a lengthy statement, the county secretary, Joe Lister, said the decision of the Cricket committee had been unanimous, and the decision of the general committee had been made by 18 votes to eight.

The statement was read by Mr Lister in the presence of the chairmen of the general committee and the cricket committee, Michael Crawford and Ronnie Burnet, and during the course of it, Mr Lister read: "In reaching their decision, the committees had to take into account the fact that over the past few years the club has not achieved the results satisfactory to Yorkshire members until the winning of the John Player Special League this year."

The statement added that it had been always recognized by Yorkshire that the time comes when older players must give way to younger, and that promising youngsters must have the chance to show what they can do, to avoid the risk of losing them. Then came a vitally relevant passage: "The committee is anxious to ensure that younger players should not be subjected to a background of dissension and discord in a form-destroying dressing-room atmosphere."

The statement appealed to the Reform Group to consider the statement carefully, and not to take hasty action which would damage the club.

Still a field of conflict

Sad as it is that Yorkshire were unable to make their peace with Boycott, it is not surprising (*John Woodcock writes*). Yorkshire is a county which echoes with altercation and Boycott, to say the least, is the contrariest of people. He has many admirers but fewer friends.

Whether this is the end of the matter remains to be seen. I doubt it. The Yorkshire committee have an astonishing record of indecision, or, if not of being indecisive, of getting things wrong. Ray Illingworth, don't forget, who has been gunning for Boycott, was sacked by the county in 1968, made a CBE in 1973 and in 1979 returned to Yorkshire as manager. In 1982 he was made captain.



No black caps, but no reprieve for Boycott: Messrs Burnet, Crawford and Lister

Boycott wanted to play beyond 1984

Mr Michael Crawford, Yorkshire's chairman, read the statement. The text was:

"The chairman of the Yorkshire County Cricket Club, Mr Michael Crawford, following on the meeting of approximately 400 members of the club at Ossett on October 9, convened for today the meeting of the two committees to give them the opportunity of reconsidering the decision not to offer Geoffrey Boycott a contract to play for the county next year, in the light of views expressed at that meeting and communicated to the club by Mr Peter Briggs.

"*Both committees reaffirmed the* decision which had been taken on Monday, October 3, in the case of the cricket committee unanimously, and in the case of the general committee by 18 votes to eight.

"In reaching their respective decisions committees had to take into account the fact that over the past few years the club has not succeeded in achieving results satisfactory to Yorkshire members *until* the winning of the *John Player* Special League this year.

"It has always been recognised that there come times when older players must give way to younger players, so that the club can give its more promising youngsters the chance to show what they can do, with the risk of losing them to Yorkshire cricket.

"The committees are most anxious to ensure that the young players now coming into the side should not be subject to a background of dissension and discord which creates a lack of confidence and a form-destroying atmosphere, and to ensure also that the achievements of all members of the team were given equal and fair recognition.

"During the course of the year, soundings were taken also to the possibility of Geoffrey Boycott retiring at the end of next season, for which he had already been granted a testimonial.

"Geoffrey indicated, and he confirmed this at a meeting with Mr Crawford and Mr Ronnie Burnet, chairman of the cricket committee, on Friday October 14, that it was at that time his wish to continue playing after next season, and it had been his hope that he would regain his place as an opening batsman for England."

"The general committee had taken its decision to award Geoffrey Boycott a testimonial independently of any decision in regard to his contract, because it was felt that the members of the club and the cricket-loving public should have an opportunity of showing their appreciation of Geoff Boycott's years of service to the county since his benefit in 1974.

"Regrettably, after the Cheltenham affair, the position deteriorated. A matter which in other counties would have been considered of minor importance became a burning issue.

"Bickerings started again, rancour became public, and inevitably the atmosphere in the dressing-room once more suffered. Bearing in mind the difficulties faced in retaining younger players, and the urgent need to restore team harmony and morale, the committees decided that a start must be made to rebuild a younger Yorkshire team, in order to reestablish Yorkshire's position as one of the premier cricket-playing counties.

"The county was fortunate in having two established opening batsmen in Geoffrey Boycott and Richard Lumb. It has another of his potential in Martyn Moxon, and another of very promising talent in Ashley Metcalfe.

"Young players such as these cannot be kept in the background and retained.

"With this in view, Ray Illingworth was not reappointed captain and will devote himself to his duties as manager to which he was originally appointed.

"David Bairstow was made captain and Geoffrey Boycott was not offered another contract. These decisions were each dependent one upon the other, and the committee have had to take into account the real possibility of established players following Bill Athey's decision not to stay with the club.

"Whilst fully aware before they took their decision of the strong feelings which would be aroused in regard to Geoffrey Boycott, and of which they have been made aware since they made their decision, the two committees are convinced that the necessity to build team spirit must override the interest of any one individual, however able and proficient that person may be."

The statement added that the committee believed that those who knew their cricket, and had the best interests of Yorkshire cricket at heart, would agree that unfortunate though it might be for a player like Geoff Boycott, the right decision had been taken.

"The committee are aware that two and a half per cent of members are able to requisition a special general meeting. If such a requisition is received, the committee are fully prepared to justify their decision to the members of the club", it read.

Decision certain to cause a storm

By Peter Ball

Whatever the future holds for Geoffrey Boycott, the immediate outlook for Yorkshire County Cricket Club is stormy. That was made clear immediately after yesterday's decision when the pro-Boycott camp held a press conference in the boardroom of Radio Aire.

Speaking from his home, Boycott said: "I am naturally very disappointed, but I would like to thank all those people who wrote to the club and the media supporting me. That was smashing. I'm grateful for their support as I always have been during my years with Yorkshire. I Don't know what the future holds for me, but I'd like to wish the team all the best".

So far there has been little interest shown by the other counties in signing Boycott should he become available, although he has been linked with Nottinghamshire. The only county to leave the door open even slightly ajar has been Worcestershire, who will consider whether to approach him this evening. The club's chairman, Mike Jones, said "I don't know how my committee will feel about it. They *might throw it straight out*".

Yorkshire's committeee must be fervently hoping they do not, for the pro-Boycott faction on the committee began immediately to give flesh to the words of Sid Fielden weeks ago, that "there will be trouble this winter on a scale never witnessed before".

Although outvoted by 18-8 on the General Committee, having gained only one vote from the original meeting on October 3, they immediately announced plans for a signature-gathering meeting at the Ossett Post House this Sunday. Two hundred and fifty signatures are required for them to call a special general meeting of the club, the AGM having rejected the committee's proposal to increase the number to 1,000 earlier in the year, and there is little doubt that they will achieve their objective, in spite of the appeal implicit in the club's statement.

A special general meeting has to be convened within 21 days. At it the pro-Boycoytt faction will present three proposals, calling for the reinstatement of Boycott for one more year, and for votes of no confidence in both the General and cricket committees.

The call for his reinstatement one more year seems slightly ambiguous, one of the facts placed before *the committee earlier today* being that Boycott had indicated his desire to play for more than one year, thus ruling out the possibility of the compromise of allowing him to play through his testimonial season with the promise that he would then retire gracefully.

But, just as there was when the subject of a one year contract was first mooted in July, there is conflicting evidence. In his statment *yesterday Boycott apparently con*tradicted what he had said to Mr Burnet on Friday, saying: "I can only say again that I wished I had been given the chance to play out my testimonial year before leaving on a happy note".

This statement will obviously add fuel to the flames of discontent, and the propnostications for the committee are not happy ones.

The likelihood is that all the motions will be passed, and battle will be joined. Bob Slicer, the Bradford businessman who had initiated the suggestion for a one year contract, said "This is not the kend of the road for us, only for the committee. The Yorkshire County Cricket Club has lost the opportunity for a perfect compromise; that is where everyone walks away slightly dissatisfied. Now they know there will be a special general meeting, and they are responsible for this. They could have come out nearly smelling of roses. They have committed the county not to reconstruction but to its destruction. It can only go downhill. This is a sorry day. The men in charge lack all compassion".

FOOTBALL BRITISH CLUBS PREPARE FOR NEXT HURDLES IN EUROPE

English contingent are fortified by their dossiers

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

England's six foreign ambassadors, preparing for their European meetings today have gathered between then an armful of files about their respective opponents. Strengths rather than weaknesses will have filled more space in their notes because all but one of the second round ties must be considered awkward.

Manchester United are the odd ones out, which is just as well. When Ron Atkinson, their manager, flew with his squad of 19 to Bulgaria yesterdy, he knew so little about Spartak Varna, their inexperienced hosts in the Cup Winners' Cup, that even the colour of their shirts remained a mystery.

Eric Harrison, United's youth team coach, and Tony Collins, a scout, were sent on a spying mission last weekend but, owing to "telephone difficulties", faild to send back any information before United's last training session. Atkinson will learn that Varna, with only one international in their side, won *2-0 on Sunday*.

Varna were beaten 4-0 in last season's Bulgarian Cup final but qualified for the competition because their conqerors, CSKA Sofia, finished as champions as well. Varna, who may be embarrassed if United recapture the form they showed in Prague, are also currently out of this season's title race.

The only other relatively lowly club is Athletic Bilbao but the Spaniards will still bring a fearsome reputation with them to Anfield in the Eurpoean Cup. The name of Goikoetxea is not easy to pronounce but there is no mistaking his methods which have earned him the soubriquet of "the butcher of Bilbao".

With one wild blow recently, he put Maradona out of the game for four months. His punishment for the brutal crime was originally an 18-match suspension but has since been reduced to 10. Tonight will be his first senior outing for over a month so he may be hungrier than usual. His fresh target is likely to be the unfortunate Dalglish.

Nor is that the only worry for Liverpool, unbeaten at home in the European tie for a decade. Rush strained a groin on Saturday and, although he *trained "comfortably"* yesterday, he and Souness, who is suffering from a poisoned toe and did not train, will undergo late fitness tests. Joe Fagan admits that he needs them both.

Feyenoord, Tottenham Hotspur's visitors in the UEFA Cup, and PSV Eindhoven, Nottingham Forest's hosts, drew with each other last Sunday and lie first and second respectively in the Dutch League. Keith Burkinshaw, Tottenham's manager, saw the game and, as well as admiring the abilities of the ageing Cruyff, was even more enthusiastic about an almost unkown youngster.

Gullitt, aged 21 and black, scored twice in his country's *victory over the Pepublic* of Ireland last week and is, in Burkinshaw's opinion, "a hell of a player. Last weekend he started in the back four, then moved up to midfield and finished up in attack. That shows typical Dutch flexibility."

Souness: faces a late fitness test

Tottenham expect a crowd of 40,000 who will be entertained by skydivers among other attractions before a main event that should be even more spectacular with talents such as Hoddle and Cruyff on display. Tottenham's onlly doubt concerns Perryman, The lone survivor from the 1974 UEFA Cup final between the sides.

Forest's problems surround the availability of their own players. "I'm not worried about it," Brian Clough, their manager, commented. "I'm scared to death." Birtles, with a recurrence of his spinal trouble, is the main casualty in the Forest camp, which includes two Dutchmen, van Breukelen and Thijssen.

Aston Villa travelled to Moscow knowing that their opponents, Spartak, have risen to second place and have not lost in 14 matches. Their defence is the strongest in the Soviet Union and their giant international goalkeeper, Dassayev, has conceded a mere 19 goals in 31 fixtures so far. Villa may bring Bremner in for Curbishley to tighten their own marking.

Another Spartak, Levski, and Watford have studied each other, although the spies of the Bulgarian League Leaders may have gained a false impression last Saturday. Graham Taylor has recalled Sherwood, Palmer, and Richardson and moved Rostrom to full back.

Taylor has asked tham to imagine that they are two down before they start at Vicarage Road because "we have got no chance in the second leg which may be hostile". As a poignant comment on the fixture lists of the respective nations, it is significant that between the draw and the game on November 2, Watford will play eight matches, Levski only four.

An optimist among foreboders

By Hugh Taylor

For once it is Jim McLean, of Dundee United, a manager of melanchology mien, seldom acused of spreading sunshine over the Scottish football scene, who marches into European conflict on a note of cheerful optimism. His confident assertion, "of course we will do well in Belgium", contrast strangely with the sombre outlook of his three colleagues who are also involved tonight in cup ties against continental opposition.

There is, indeed a tinge of apprehension in the minds of Alex Ferguson, of Aberdeen, Dave Hay, of Celtic, and John Greig, of Rangers. The reason is that there is stronger opposition than in the first rounds of their competitions, a falling off in form and, in the case of the first two, a depressing failure on the part of forwards to finish well conceived attacks – and that has taken some of the gloss from the glamour of Europe.



Strachan may be risked by Aberdeen

For McLean, though, it will be, he insists, a night of freedom from care as his Scottish champions meet Standard Liege in a European Cup tie. Even though United will be without the sparkling Sturrock, the manager is adamant that not only will there be "a good result" but that his team will score at least one goal. Unusually forthcoming, not to say effusive, he goes on: "Our away form is superb in Europe and if we play our normal game we can dictate how this game is played. We have in Bannon and Milne a strike force ideally equipped to score goals on the continent."

While McLean encourages his team with high praise, Alex *Ferguson takes a different* tack. On the eve of the Cup Winners' Cup tie against Berveren, he attempted to rally his players, who have sagged recently, with a biting attack in which he declared their form had been nothing less than shocking and accused them of a lack of professionalism. And he added that *he might be ready to take a gamble* in fielding Strachan, the outstanding midfield man who has been badly missed recently, even though he may not be completely fit.

Celtic flew out to Portugal for their UEFA cup tie against Sporting Lisbon with David Hay telling his players they will have to find the scoring touch which was missing against Hearts on Saturday if they are to have any chance. He added: "Perhaps sentiment will play its part. Lisbon is the scene of our greatest glory. It is the place where we won the European Cup and I have stressed to the players they must not spoil for the Portuguese the memory of that great Celtic side who beat Inter Milan."

Rangers, who meet Porto at Ibrox in the Cup Winners' Cup, will have Prytz back in their side and John Greig believes the midfield player who did so much to inspire Sweden to their remarkable 3-0 win over Italy in Naples, will help to revive a team who creaked dismally in losing to Dundee on Saturday.

Despite defensive errors which have marred recent displays, Rangers still appear to be the Scottish team best equipped because *of their crisp* attacking style to offset the continentals. They expect to have the injured Paterson and McPherson fit in time for the tie.

Swansea to safeguard their cash

Swansea City have appointed a chartered accountant, Glyn Hammond, as financial advisor after reporting debts of £1.5m. They are preparing a survival plan to put before their bankers within the next few days.

Swansea are reported to be losing £10,000 a week but their new chairman, Doug Sharpe said: "We are confident we can put together a financial package to satisfy the bank. There will be fresh cash generated for the club but I cannot discuss the source at the moment."

Mr Sharpe took over as chairman on Monday following the resignation of Malcolm Struel as chairman and his vice-chairman Tom Phillips. Swansea have also appointed a new vice-chairman in Robert Jones, a director since 1975.

Cost cutting measures are believed to have been discussed at a series of meetings yesterday but Mr Sharpe said that the manager John Toshack had "the full backing of the *board*."

● Stoke City's teenage forward Ian Painter will be out of action for at least six weeks after an abdominal operation. Painter had his appendix removed last year but has now had to have another operation because of complications.

"It looks like being at least six weeks and more likely a couple of monthes before he will be back" the Stoke manager Richie Barker said. "This is a serious blow for us."

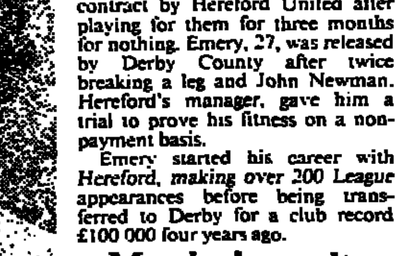
Temporary transfer for Nicholas

Peter Nicholas yesterday completed his move back to Crystal Palace from Arsenal. The 23-year-old midfield player left Selhurst Park for Arsenal in March, 1981 for £400,000. His return will cost Palace £150,000, but they will not start paying until July, because they are taking him on loan until then.

Nicholas has not played in the Arsenal first team this season, and was dropped and stripped of the captaincy of Wales for the friendly against Rumania last week. He returned to London immediately afterwards and had talks with Alan *Mullery*. *Palace's* manager, the following day, but did not finalize the deal until yesterday.

Millwall have signed Steve Burke, a midfield player, on a month's loan from Queen's Park Rangers, but he was registered too late to make his debut in last night's match at Rotherham.

Middlesbrough have received clearance from the Welsh FA for Andy Crawford to make a delayed debut against Manchester City at Maine Road on Saturday. The former Derby County, Blackburn Rovers and Bournemouth forward was due to play against Oldham Athletic last Saturday but Middlesbrough decided not to risk him without confirmation of his clearance after his two months spell with Cardiff City.



Nicholas: on the move

Southend hope to sign Chris Turner, the Cambridge United defender, in a £95,000 deal today. Peter Morris, Southend's manager, has been chasing Turner for several weeks. They were together at Peterborough and since then Turner has been at Luton and Swindon. If the transfer is completed in time, Turner will be in Southend's team for their home game with Orient on Friday.

Steve Emery has been given a contract by Hereford United after playing for them for three months for nothing. Emery, 27, was released by Derby County after twice breaking a leg and John Newman, Hereford's manager, gave him a trial to prove his fitness on a non-payment basis.

Emery started his career with *Hereford, making over 200 League* appearances before being transferred to Derby for a club record £100 000 four years ago.

Monday's results

Fourth division

Stockport	2	Aldershot	2
Tranmere	2	Swindon	1

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Bognor Regis 1, Staines 1.
NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Horwich 3, Morecambe 1; Hyde 1, Workington 2.
CENTRAL LEAGUE: Second division: Wolverton v Liverpool (postponed).
FA CUP: Third qualifying round: Totton 1, Waterlooville 1.
FA YOUTH CUP: Second qualifying round: Southend United 1, Erith and Belvedere 2.
ESSEX SENIOR CUP: First round: Dagenham 4, Hornchurch 0.

Tooting win by a head

Whitehawk, a side of minnows swimming upstream in the FA Cup, are protesting to the Football Association that they were robbed after a bizarre incident at Sandy Lane, home of Tooting and Mitcham, in their FA Cup third qualifying round match last Saturday, writes Simon Barnes.

Tooting and Mitcham won 3-0, but Whitehawk want the match replayed because they were unable to field their substitute, Dave Harding. The unfortunate Harding was hit on the head by a light, which was dislodged in the high winds.

Harding was taken to hospital and had five stitches in his wound, while the match continued and the Sussex County League side, unable to make a substitution, marched on to defeat. A spokesman for the FA said: "I am waiting for the referee's report on the match. A hearing on the incident will take place as soon as possible."

TENNIS

Mrs Lloyd's standing is deserving of curtseys

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

There has been so much fuss about such Frenchmen as Noah, Leconte, Tulasne, Forget, and Courteau, that the fast-flowing nouvelle vague of French women's tennis could easily be forgotten. The Daihatsu tournament at the Brighton Centre is doing something to correct that. The 32 strong singles draw included five French players and all except Catherine Suire were teenagers.

Catherine Tanvier was good enough to go straight into the draw. Pascale Paradis was granted a place as a wild card – that is, by invitation from the organizers – because she reached the last 16 of the United States championship and won the French and Wimbledon junior titles. Miss Suire, Marie-Christine Calleja, and Nathalie Herreman all qualified (the fourth qualifier was Amanda Brown of Britain). There are so many French girls about that Miss Paradis and Miss Calleja will bump into each other in the first round. Yesterday Miss Calleja took two hours and 49 minutes to beat Steffi Graf, aged 14, in the last *round of the qualifying competition*.

Britain, mind you, are not doing all that badly. Annabel Croft, another wild card, did not give Miss Tanvier much bother. Anne Hobbs was beaten yesterday. But Joanna Durie and Susan Barker are safely tucked into the second round and Miss Brown's first round opponent, the more highly-ranked Petra Delhees, must be respected but need not be feared.

If successful, Miss Brown would play Miss Durie. The odds against such a domestic clash were shortened by three first-round results that made nonsense of the world rankings. Catrin Jexell, of Sweden, beat Eva Pfaff, Katerina Skronska (Czechoslovakia) beat Anne White, and Kim Shaefer (United States) beat Miss Hobbs.

The court surface, a new one, is slower in pace than most players expected. This has caused a slight shift in what should have been predictable form. Miss Hobbs was additionally unlucky in that Mrs Shaefer is currently "hot", having won last month's United States indoor championship. The players she beat included Virginia Ruzici, Zina Garrison, Pamela Shriver, and Sylvia Hanika – all better players than Miss Hobbs.

Miss Barker, who beat Sabina Simmonds 7-6, 6-1, was dressed almost totally in red – including such trimmings as her braided headband, her wristlet, the trim on her shoes, and her nail polish. In repose, she looked rather like a pretty postbox. Miss Simmonds, whose blood and background embrace four nations, gave her a tough first set. But Miss Barker was uncommonly fit – and also had the greater *capacity for* doing the unexpected and profiting accordingly.

Miss Durie won 6–2, 6–3 against Sandy Collins, an attractive left-hander who was thoughtful and mostly tidy, but, by Miss Durie's standards, something of a lightweight. These days, Miss Durie has two problems. One is that of justifying an increased weight of expectation after her advance to the semi-finals of the French and US championships. The other is that success means not only more money and a bigger reputation – but more work, too. She has probably played more tennis than is good for her. Never mind. Plenty of players would like those kind of problems.

Yesterday's winners also included Chris Lloyd, who has won at least one grand slam singles for ten consecutive years (no other player of either sex has done that), and throughout that decade has behaved like a champion and looked every inch a woman. It has reached a point where one half expects every opponent to curtsy when joining her on court.

THIRD QUALIFYING ROUND (British unless stated) (winners into main draw): A Brown bt G Coles 6-4, 7-6; M Calleja (Fr) bt S Graf (WG) 7-6, 5-7, 6-4; C Suire (Fr) bt E Lightbody 6-3, 6-2; N Herreman (Fr) bt A Gabriel (Bel) 7-5, 6-0.

FIRST ROUND: S Barker bt S Simmonds (It) 7-6, 6-1; A Temesvari (Hun) bt V Nelson (US) 6-3, 6-0; K Shaefer (US) bt A Hobbs 6-2, 6-2; K Skronska (Cz) bt A White (US) 6-2, 6-2; J Durie bt S Collins (US) 6-2, 6-3.

C Lloyd (US) bt M Mesker (Neth), 6-1, 6-4; Thompson (US) bt L Sandin (Swe), 6-2, 6-3.

CYCLING

So much at stake for the Briton with lap to spare

From John Wilcockson, West Berlin

Tony Doyle, from Ashford, Middlesex, last night faced the most demanding two hours of his professional cycling career. At stake was victory in the Berlin six-day race in which he is partnered by *Danny Clark, of Australia*.

They had to defend a tenuous one-lap lead over a powerful West German team, in which Gregor Breun, a double Olympic champion at Montreal, was well complemented by Henry Rinklin. Going into the final period of team racing, the Germans had a points advantage over the Commonwealth pair, and this meant that Doyle and Clark had to retain that lap's lead. If the two teams were level on points at the end of the race, vitory would go to the Germans.

Doyle, aged 25, has come a long way since taking part in his first six-day race at Berlin in 1980, shortly after he had won the world professional pursuit championship. "In that race, Doyle was zero," a Berlin sports writer commented yesterday. "Now, he is a strong rider. Not as good as Clark, who is the best rider here."

The race was so finely balanced because the Braun-Rinklin combination regained a lost lap late on Monday night. This put them above the Danish pair, Gert Frank and Hans-Henrik Oersted. The Danes retained an outside chance of winning, but they would have to take back two laps on the leaders in the final two hours.

It is 18 years since a British rider last won a six-day race in Europe.

POSITIONS: 1, D Clark and A Doyle (GB), 430pts; 2 (at one lap), G Braun and H Rinklin (WG), 453; 3, G Frank and H Oerstad (Den), 338; 4 (at four laps), U Freuler and H Kanel (Switz), 482; 5, (at five laps), R Pijnen and J Raas (Neth), 270; 6, E de Wilde (Belgium) and G Wiggins (Aus), 237; 7 (at six laps) J Kristen (WG) and R Dill-Bundi (Switz), 280; 8 (at 8 laps) D Thurau and H Schutz (WG), 382.

IN BRIEF

Prost may be leaving Renault team

Paris (AP) – Alain Prost may not continue with the Renault grand prix motor racing team next season, after finishing second in this year's drivers' championship. "Following our loss at the South African grand prix last Saturday, a searching analysis is going on" said Eric Bhat, a spokesman for the Renault team.

ATHLETICS: – The discus throwers, Dariusz Juzyszyn of Poland and Agnes Herczeg of Hungary, have been disqualified from their events in the European Cup final after giving positive dope tests, the European Athletics Association (AEA) announced in Paris

CRICKET: – The Pakistani cricketers left Karachi yesterday for their tour of Australia with the controversy over the captain Imran Khan unresolved. Imran, who has admitted he is not fully fit, is suffering from a shin stress fracture and does not intend to bowl on the tour until told to do so

SNOOKER

Black day for Reardon beaten again by Thorne

Ray Reardon, the defending champion, is out of the £60,000 Professional Players' snooker tournament in Bristol – beaten for the second time in three weeks in a main tournament by Willie Thorne.

Thorne beat Reardon 5–0 in the Jameson Whisky event and yester*day he looked* like *repeating* that when he went 2–0 up with breaks of 50 and 54. But Reardon, six-times world champion and the top seed, fought back to 2–2 taking the fourth frame 125–8 with breaks of 42 and 50.

A break of 67 saw Thorne, lead 3–2, but Reardon levelled again. In the eighth frame Reardon threw away his last chance. He missed an attempted long red to let thorne in for a break of 20 to go 58–32 up.

Then Reardon went in off while leaving the last red in the jaws of the pocket and Thorne cleared up with a 35 break to take his place in the quarter finals.

"I had a lot to prove today, both to myself and the public", Thorne said. "After beating Ray so well in the Jameson, I was hammered 5–9 myself by Eddie Charlton and it has taken me two weeks to get that out of my system".

Zebec resigns

Bonn (AFP) – Branko Zebec, manager of the West German first division side, Eintracht Frankfurt, resigned his post yesterday. Eintracht, who lost 4-1 at Bochum on Saturday, are bottom of the Bundesliga with just five points from 10 matches. In August Eintracht made an embarrassing exit from the German Cup when they suffered a 4-2 second round defeat away to the amateur side, Gottingen.

MODERN PENTATHLON

COTO DE CAZA, California: World Championships: Leading standings after three events: 1, R Bardi (Hun), 3,372 pts; 2, H Lundblad (Swe), 3,308; 3, C Toraldo (It), 3,296.

BOXING

Headguards for professionals in California

Los Angeles (Reuter) – The California state athletic commission has ordered an inquiry into whether professional boxers should wear protective headgear in the ring to avoid brain injuries, the commission chairman Haig Kelegian, *said yesterday*.

The inquiry follows the death of two boxers, Kiko Bejines and Isidro Perez, after bouts in the United States in the past two months. "There is a distinct possibility we will start a trial programme in which boxers in preliminary bouts in California will wear headgear," Kelegian said.

He said a *member of* the commissions staff had designed a protective helmet made of leather and foam rubber. It would not shield a boxers face from blows but it would reduce the impact if his head struck the canvas.

FOR THE RECORD

AMERICAN FOOTBALL

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Green Bay Packers 48, Washington Redskins 47.

TENNIS

TOKYO: Japanese Open: Men's singles, first round: C Miller (Aus), bt N Odizor (Nig), 6-3, 7-6; T Hogstedt (Swe), bt L Warder (Aus), 6-2, 6-4; R Frawley (Aus), bt P Rennert (US), 6-4, 1-0 ret; T Cain (US), bt J Levine (US), 6-3, 6-7, 6-1; R Gehring (WG), bt M Strode (US), 6-1, 7-5; Tim Gullikson (US), bt F Gonzales (Par), 7-6, 7-5; H Leconte (Fr), bt S Brawley (US), 6-3, 6-0; R Seguso (US), bt R Meyer (US), 6-3, 6-7, 6-4. Second Round: A Gomez (EG), bt V Winitsky (US), 6-3, 7-6; B Gilbert (US), bt M Freeman (US), 6-4, 6-3; C Strode (US), bt R Van't Hof (US), 6-4, 4-6, 7-6; C Roger-Vasselin (Fr), bt J Gurfein (US), 6-7, 7-6, 6-3; T Nelson (US), bt S Giammalva (US), 6-2, 6-3; I Stefanki (US), bt S Davis (US), 7-6, 6-4; G Goven (Fr), bt V Amaya (US), 6-0, 3-6, 6-4; E Teltscher (US), bt S Menon (India) 6-0, 6-1.

Women's singles, first round: M Yanagi (Jap) bt P Berg (US), 4–6, 7–6, 7–6; R Reis (US) bt N Sato (Jap), 6–3, 7–5; E Inoue (Jap) bt A Betzner (WG) 6–2, 6–3; J Harrington (US) bt M Schillig (US), 7–5, 6–2; M Schropp (WG) bt N Schutte (Neth), 7–6, 6–3; A Holton (US) bt H Crowe (US), 6–3, 6–3; T Mochizuki (US) bt J Gooding (US), 6–3, 6–3; A Gulley (Aus) bt B Bramblett (US), 5–7, 6–4, 6–0.

COPENHAGEN: Exhibition match: Y Noah (Fr) bt M Wilander (Swe) 5-7, 6-4, 7-5.

GRAND PRIX STANDINGS: 1, I Lendl (Cz) 2,314pts; 2 M Wilander (Swe) 2,226; 3, J Connors (US) 2,060; 4, J McEnroe 2,000; 5, Y Noah (Fr) 1,882; 6, J Arias (US) 1,880; 7, J Higueras (Sp) 1,333; 8, J-L Clerc (Arg) 1,125; 9, A Gomez (Ec) 968; 10, G Vilas (Arg) 936.

GOLF

ROMFORD: Aer Lingus Schools Competition. Qualifying rounds 1, Westcliff High, 248; 2, Fryerns (Basildon), 252; 3, Forest, Walthamstow, 256. Best individual score: J Robson (Fryerns) 77.

SQUASH RACKETS

SCHOOLS MATCH: Eton bt Radley 2-1 (Eton names first) Singles: A C B Giddins bt B J Copplewell 15-10, 15-8, 15-4. Doubles: P Bally M Small bt M Carr C Morris-Adams 3-15, 15-7, 13-18, 9-15, 15-10, 17-16, 15-7. M Smyth-Osbourne M Hue Williams lost to R Willett J Hunter 11-15, 6-15, 6-15, 9-15.

FOOTBALL

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Chelsea 6, Charlton Athletic 0; Leicester City 1, West Ham United 2.
SCHOOLS UNDER 19: Buckinghamshire 0, Berkshire 0.

BOXING

THE HAGUE: Light heavyweight: Rudi Kooperman (Neth) bt Gary Jones (US), ko 2nd. Alex Blanchard (Neth) bt James Churm (US), ko 3rd.
ROME: World Amateur Cup: Light-flyweight: Kwang Sun Kim (Asia 1/South Korea) bt J Rosario (North America/US), pts; B Esianov (Europe 2/USSR) bt Hsi-Hsing Chang (Oceania/Taiwan), pts; I Mustafov (Europe 1/Bulgaria) bt S Todisco (It), pts. Fly: A Diaz (South America/Columbia) bt S Sopon (Asia 2/Thailand), pts. Bantam: Y Alexandov (Europe 1 1/USSR) bt B Benavides (North America/US), pts; S Buzoli (Europe 2/Yugoslavia) bt B Ching-Yun Jan (Oceania/Tawian), pts. Light: Chil-Sung Jun (Asia 1/South Korea) bt C Russolillo (It), disq 3rd; T Omondi (Africa 1/Kenya) bt S Sompron (Asia 2/ Thailand), pts. Super-heavy: F Damiani (It) bt W Isangura (Africa 1/ Tanzania), pts.

MOTOR RACING STATISTICS OF PIQUET'S FORMULA ONE SUCCESS SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES

Brazilian at the top of the world thanks to Britain

Nelson Piquet, the 31-year-old Brazilian driver, who won the season's first Grand Prix in his country of birth and who could so easily have won the last, title-deciding round in South Africa had he not handed this consolation prize to his Brabham team partner Riccardo Partese, is a worthy world champion (from the second time) at the end of the season.

The statistics of his successes speak for themselves. He accumulated points from 10 of the season's 15 qualifying races (Alain Prost, his closest championship rival, and Patrick Tambay each scored nine times and Rene Arnoux on eight occasions). He never finished a race out of the first four places and at no stage in the battle was *he out of the top three in the* points table.

His end-of-season score is three first places, three second, and two thirds and two fourths. His five retirements, in order, were caused by a sticking throttle, an engine failure, a broken throttle cable, a fire at the back of his car and an accident caused by another driver (Prost), who inadvertently punted Piquet's Brabham-BMW in the side with his Renault.

Two years ago, when he won his first world title, Piquet was already strong in talent, but still not entirely in control of his emotions; rivals envied his natural abilities but were conscious of this weakness in his armoury, which at times rendered him vulnerable to attack and caused the occasional driving error.

Today, the new world champion is a far more formidable adversary. His cockpit skill has achieved even greater depth with his growing experience and maturity. He is now the most 'laid back' of all the grand prix competitors who go about their activities from such notably reclined seats.

Had Piquet failed to win the championship last Saturday afternoon, he would probably have shrugged his shoulders and smiled philosophically; he would certainly have lost no sleep over it that night. For Alain Prost, his close friend, however, who led the points table quite handsomely at one stage and for the third year in succession has failed only narrowly to become the first Frenchman to claim the title, its continuing elusiveness must be a bitter blow.

It had been clear from the start that 1983 was to be the year of the turbo and so there would have been a certain justice if motor racing's top prize had gone to the Renault team, who had pioneered this from of formula one engine power more than six arduous and immensely costly seasons ago.

But 1983 was to bring more than a change in propulsion for the most successful teams. Significantly changed technical regulations with the banning of body work side skirts posed fundamental new questions for car designers and engineers only weeks before the start of the new season.

Speed of reaction to changed circumstances has long been the hall mark of the tight-knit, slimline highly motivated British-based teams, and in such an environment during the closing weeks of 1982 the Brabham team was to excel. They alone were able to field, from the start of the season, a team of brand new cars designed from scratch around the new rules, rather than conversions of earlier designs.

Gordon Murray's radically new Brabham BT52, dart-shaped and elegantly slim, was destined to serve Piquet well. So too, were the second-generation BMW torbos, which overcome most of the reliability problems which had marred Brabham's 1982 season.

It had been thought that the new chassis rules might extend still further the life of the Ford Cosworth 3-litre engine. They did, but only for a few weeks. Michele Alboreto's mid-season victory in Detroit in his Tyrell marked the turning point after on less than 155 successes.

Up to that day in June, 95 championship points had been accumulated with turbo-charged cars and 80 (of which six were subsequently to be disallowed) with the Ford Cosworth V8. Thereafter, all but 14 of the 200 points from the remaining eight races went to the turbos.

Tyres were also to play a prominent role. All season long it was a case of compounds for courses, but in the main Michelin had the edge in race rubber, whereas Goodyear often had a better qualifying tyre. Goodyear experimented with radial tyres, but in the dry conditions which persisted for much of the year their cross-plies remained superior.

Pirelli had what can only be described as a difficult year, which exacerbated the problems of both the JPS Lotus and Candy Toleman teams. For Lotus, the main culprit was an overweight car, which was speedily scrapped and replaced following the arrival of the French designer Gerard Doucarouge. For Toleman it was turbo fragility, which was overcome following a change to Holset turbo-chargers.

Both the Marlboro McLaren and TAG Williams teams had to make the difficult transition to turbo power, and for both of them *1983* brought a few bright moments (John Watson's victory at Long Beach, Keke Rosberg's at Monaco) and a great deal of hard work, the rewards of which will not be seen until next year.

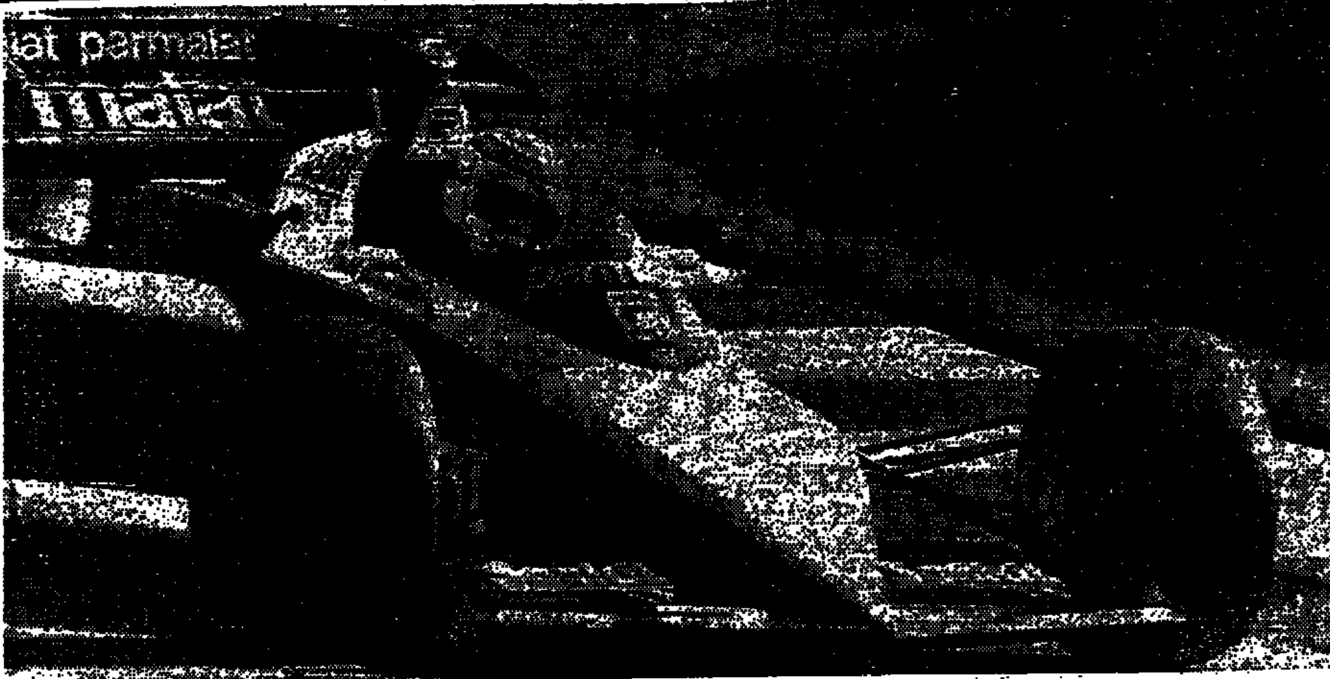
Ferrari, having pinned a 'reserved' notice on Alboreto in mid-year in anticipation of sending Arnoux on his way at the end of it, saw fit to give Tambay his marching orders instead after Arnoux had collected sufficient late-season points to make him a championship contender. He was to remain only that, but Ferrari did at least claim the constructors' championship, for the second year running.

Perhaps the best news of 1983 was that a full season of Grand Prix racing punctuated by mid-race refuelling stops could be completed without so much as a single major conflagration. It is to be hoped that this will be put down to extreme good fortune as much as to skill and that rumoured moves to continue *the practice* next year will be snuffed out with the speed and precision demanded of a fire-fighter.

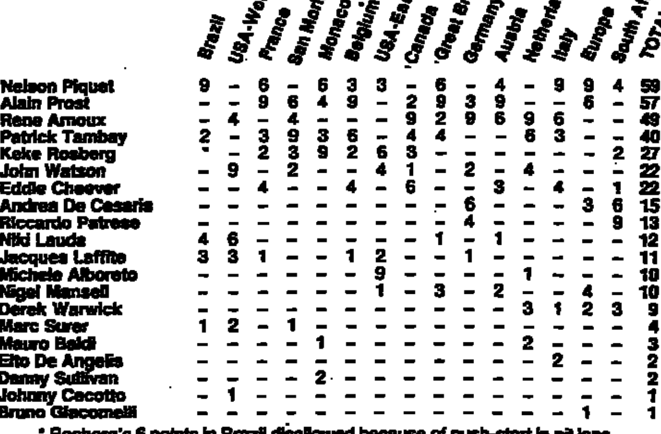
The curtain has now been drawn on the first full season of the new turbo era of Grand Prix racing, which has emerged from 17 years of achievement with three-litre formula, way back in 1966, 1983 has been a resounding success – a highly competitive season during which the pace has been set by a British, a French and an Italian team.

In the end it was a Brazilian driver who justly claimed motor racing's crown, and it was a German engine which powered him on his journey. But it was the British Brabham team which gathered together all the ingredients and masterminded his success. In this they have maintained a long and honourable tradition; a British team has supplied the world champion 20 times in the last 25 years.

John Blunsden



Cockpit of power: Piquet, now a formidable adversary. (Photograph: Ian Stewart)



1983 WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP–FINAL POSITIONS

	Brazil	USA-West	France	San Marino	Monaco	Belgium	USA-East	Canada	Great Britain	Germany	Austria	Netherlands	Italy	Europe	South Africa	TOTAL
Nelson Piquet	9	–	6	–	6	3	3	–	6	–	4	–	9	9	4	59
Alain Prost	–	–	9	6	4	9	–	2	9	3	9	–	–	6	–	57
Rene Arnoux	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	9	2	9	6	9	6	–	–	49
Patrick Tambay	2	–	3	9	3	6	–	4	4	–	–	6	3	–	–	40
Keke Rosberg	*	–	2	3	9	2	6	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	27
John Watson	–	9	–	2	–	–	4	1	–	2	–	4	–	–	–	22
Eddie Cheever	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	6	–	–	3	–	4	–	1	22
Andrea De Cesaris	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	3	6	15
Riccardo Patrese	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	9	13
Niki Lauda	4	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	12
Jacques Laffite	3	3	1	–	–	1	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	11
Michele Alboreto	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	10
Nigel Mansell	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	2	–	–	4	–	10
Derek Warwick	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	2	3	9
Marc Surer	1	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Mauro Baldi	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	3
Elio De Angelis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2
Danny Sullivan	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Johnny Cecotto	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Bruno Giacomelli	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1

* Rosberg's 6 points in Brazil disallowed because of push-start in pit lane.

Points scoring: 1st place=9pts; 2nd=6pts; 3rd=4pts; 4th=3pts; 5th=2pts; 6th=1pt.

World constructors' championship: 1, Ferrari 89pts; 2, Renault 79; 3, Brabham-BMW 72; 4, Williams-Ford/Honda 38; 5, McLaren-Ford 34; 6, Alfa Romeo 18; 7=, Tyrrell-Ford and Lotus-Ford/Renault 12; 9, Toleman-Hart 10; 10, Arrow-Ford 4; 11, Theodore-Ford 1.

RACKETS

Challenge to Prenn put back

By William Stephens

John Prenn, the world rackets champion, has been forced to postpone the challenge from William Boone, his main rival, scheduled for January 4, 7 and 14, next year, because of an injury to his lower back.

Od Harrovian chairman of the Bonsoir Pyjama Company, in Saville Row, Prenn, who is 30, had shown consideration for the development of the game in accepting the challenge from Boone, aged 33, an Old Etonian, since the holder had remained dominant in the key championships during last season and was under no obligation to put his title at stake. Prenn, however, is keen to attract more players and spectators to the sport.

Prenn noticed the twinge in his back last season, and when he began gentle training in July on the stone floor of a rackets court, going for short balls with lightning reactions, twisting and turning, he suffered stabbing pains, and realized the seriousness of the injury, which is to the right sacreiliac joint.

He is receiving treatment from an osteopath, and his return to peak fitness over a period of three months is being supervised by Fred Street, physiothereapist to the England football team who was 12 years with Arsenal.

Prenn will try to play in the Noel Bruce doubles starting October 29 and the Celestion Invitation Singles, December 9, as a fitness exercise. If all goes well, he has pencilled in as dates for the two legs of the challenge Saturday, March 31, at the Montreal Racket Club, and the following Saturday, April 7, at Queen's Club in London.

Botham's goal

Ian Botham, the England cricket all-rounder, is set to play for Scunthorpe at Bristol Rovers next weekend.

SQUASH

Kenyon and Briars fight back

Aukland, (Reuter) – Ahmed Safwat, of Egypt, scored one of the best wins of his career when he beat England's world number three, Hidayat Jahan in the world team squash championships here yesterday.

But Safwat's 8-10, 9-4, 9-5, 9-6 triumph in the intermediate pool Group B was not enough to give the Egyptians a win over the second seeds, who fought back to take the match 2-1 thanks to victories by Phil Kenyon and Gawain Briars. Egypt, who had already secured their place in the last four, meet the Group A winners and top seeds, Pakistan, in the semi-finals tonight, while England face the third seeds, Australia.

Pakistan routed Australia 3-0 in another intermediate pool game yesterday. But the third seeds rested their number one, Dean Williams, for the semi-finals. Sweden beat Canada 3-0 and New Zealand defeated the United States 2-1.

INTERMEDIATE POOL: Final placings: Group A: 1, Pakistan; 2, Australia; 3, New Zealand; 4, United States. Group B: 1, England; 2, Egypt; 3, Sweden; 4, Canada.

Group A: New Zealand 2, United States 1; Pakistan 3, Australia 0.

Group B: England 2, Egypt 1, H Jahan lost to Ahmed Safwat, 10-8, 4-9, 5-9, 6-9; G Briars bt Magdi Saad, 9-3, 9-1, 9-2; P Kenyon bt Naser Zahrah, 5-9, 9-1, 9-1. Sweden 3, Canada 0.

Group C: Singapore 2, Wales 1, Zainal Abidin beat T Salisbury, 9-4, 9-1, 10-8; S Ballard lost to A Davis, 4-9, 9-4, 8-10, 0-9; P Hill bt Gerryg Jones, 9-5, 2-9, 10-8, 9-0. Finland 2, Papua New Guinea 1.

Group D: Scotland 3, Malaysia 0, C Wilson bt J Loo 9-2, 9-1, 9-3; M Maclean bt M Manlain, 7-9, 9-6, 9-8, 4-9, 9-3; P Fairlie bt Chong Sow Loong, 9-1, 9-1, 5-9, 9-3. Ireland 3, Zimbabwe 0, W Hosey bt W Krahner, 9-6, 9-5, 9-6; J Hearst bt G Prior, 10-8, 9-6, 9-7; J Young bt L Lowe, 10-9, 9-4, 10-8.

Group E: Japan 3, Kuwait 0; Japan 3, Hongkong 0.

Hidayat Jahan dons new livery

A Pathan warrior chieftain takes the king's shilling

One of the best known stories in squash recalls how Hidayat Jahan almost lost his life travelling to a trial for the Pakistan team. He hung like an ambushing Apache from the slow train from Quetta to Karachi when at three o'clock in the morning it made an unexpectedly quick restart. Then after a mile of clinging a signal knocked him to the ground unconscious.

Fortunately other peoples' screams managed to halt the train and Jahan was taken to hospital but, as heroes do, soon discharged himself and played the trial anyway. He was too hurt to play well and did not make the team. He never did. Now, 16 years later, he never will. *He is playing now for* England in the ISRF world championships at Auckland.

That Jahan should not have achieved his ambition, is quite remarkable. His appearance, style, and bearing was, and at 33, still is every bit the image of the Pathan warrior chief. Handsome, meancinlgy burly, and unequalled in the power of his hitting, he has been easily the most stirring sight in squash and also one of only two players really capable of beating the great Geoff Hunt during the late seventies. The other one is Qamar Zaman, his boyhood companion from Quetta.

Jahan won tournaments all round the world and reached the final of both the Pakistan and British opens. Last season he rose to number two in the world. His increasingly and contrasting facility for subtle, gentle deception helped make him one of the great players of his time and one of the great entertainers. Even all this was not enough for him to play for his country.

Explaining his exclusion by the cascade of talent that overflowed from Pakistan during the same time – as well as Zaman there was Gogi Alauddin, Mohibullah Khan, Maqsood Ahmed and latterly Jahangir Khan – would be inadequate. It is only a partial and subsidiary explanation to point to the quarrels between the often boisterously emotional and independent-minded Jahan, and an authoritarian officialdom.

True, in 1981 when once again he was not selected, Jahan walked demonstratively out of the Hashim Khan Trophy event saying he would neither play in the Pakistan Masters nor in Pakistan ever again. But he did, returning from Quetta a few days later to beat Mohibullah, then the Pakistan number two. True, too, in Karachi earlier this year he again erupted with public anger when it was decided to redraw the seeding for the Pakistan open. Again he said he would never play again in Pakistan.

But these quarrels largely derive from another, earlier, far more significant one. In 1974 Jahan decided to play in the lucrative South African open, even though he had refused previous invitations. Part of the reason was that his father had lost both job and home, but that made no difference to the enforcement of Pakistani Gavernment policy, which was dead against compromising with apartheid.

Jahan was suspended by the Pakistan Squash Rackets Federation, and fearing that if he returned home he might not be allowed to leave again he was separated from his family for two and a half years. Now he only returns for the purpose of seeing them and he will not, he says, change his mind again about playing in Pakistan.

It would be easy to attribute an overweaning ambition as the selectors' main motive. With Briars, Kenyon and Jahan in the side England for the first time has three in the world's top 10, and cannot be discounted as outsiders to win in New Zealand. And at the same time there has been predictable opposition to Jahan's selection.

Malcolm Willstrop, the talented coach who experienced enough ups and downs in bringing along Briars, now finds his 19-year-old son Christy squeezed into the position of England's official reserve, something he has described as ludicrous. "I cannot believe Jahan's selection – and I am sure it was hard to resist for all sorts of reasons – meets with approval in the English squash scene or among the English sporting public at large", he says.



Jahan: a gift for power, a talent for deception

Jahan's unusual career may continue in controversial circumstances. He was the chairman of the International Squash Players Association till a year ago, yet in March at Chichester the first professional in the history of the game to be disqualified from a tournament. Whatever the rights and wrongs of that, it is a fact that the same open, frank but combustible temperament that flared during his relations with Pakistani officials has from time to time been in evidence with English referees and markers.

He is unlikely to change now. Indeed he likes to quote Tony Greig, a South African who played cricket for England, on the subject of match officials. "We get stick when we make mistakes and so should they", he says. "They get paid too now and should be criticized in the same way as us". Fortunately new procedural and penalty point rules appear to be in the pipeline which should prevent a repeat of the suddenness of that confrontation last March.

Jahan may though have to face the feelings of his countrymen if England meet Pakistan. "I'll get strange looks and a bad response from some of the boys", he says. "But whether I play Jahangir or Zaman or whoever it is I'll put it our of my mind and concentrate solely on playing". That will require all the singlemindedness and strength of character he can muster.

Quetta, a place with dramatic mountain scenery, is populated by people who roamed the heights for a long time before they settled. The embattled Jahan too has had a long and difficult journey from the moment that fateful signal struck him to the ground.

Richard Eaton

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RACING: FOURTH CHALLENGE MATCH BETWEEN US AND BRITISH JOCKEYS AT SANDOWN

Hawley can hold whip hand for Americans

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

The line-up for today's Sandown Salver, the annual three-race match between a team of jockeys from the United States and a team representing Great Britain, features some new faces from both home and abroad. The accent in the American team will be on youth, with Steve Cauthen and Cash Asmussen also adding a touch of European experience to the visiting team.

In an attempt to regain the trophy that they lost 12 months ago Cauthen and Asmussen are being joined from America by Chris McCarron and Sandy Hawley. Willie Shoemaker, the captain of the American team for the past three years, is missing this time because he has been claimed to ride the leading Californian two-year-old colt, Cordell, at Santa Anita this afternoon.

However, the American team is still very strong in his absence. McCarron has ridden more than 3,000 winners and won over $30m in prize money. He was also one of the American team which took part in 1981.

Hawley is the most successful jockey Canada has ever produced. His association with such high class horses as Youth and Nobiliary, both of whom had outstanding careers in Europe before they campaigned in America, has been just one of the many highlights of a career which has already reaped 4,600 winners. Hawley is now based in California and this will be his first appearance as a member of the visiting team.

It will also be the first time that George Duffield takes his place as part of the home team. Although he owes his place to Willie Carson being ruled out through suspension he thoroughly deserves the break because he has never ridden better than he has this season. Duffield is now approaching 100 winners in a season for the first time in his career. Greville Starkey, who missed last year's match because he was suspended, Lester Piggott and Pat Eddery make up the Great Britain side.

The competition is now in its fourth year, with the British team holding a 2-1 advantage. After the Americans had won the first of the series their triumph was followed by wild statements that they were automatically better jockeys than their European counterparts. The next two results simply exposed the folly of such remarks. All who compete at this level are outstanding jockeys. More often than not the destiny of this trophy and its like around the world lies in the luck of the draw for rides.

Hawley appears to have a good chance of giving the visitors the best possible start by winning the first two races on Karablake (2.10) and Debaj (2.40). Karablake ran well enough at Haydock a week ago to suggest that he should go well again in the Meadowlands Stayers' Stakes in which Cauthen and McCarron should also have good rides on Horton Line and Nassipour.

Debaj, my selection for the Santa Anita Handicap has won over today's course and distance already this season. And what is more he revels in soft ground. He also has the beating of Amorous and Ferryman on recent form.

Hawley has also drawn a good ride in the Bay Meadows Mile – Young Daniel, who has three victories on the course to his name. In this instance though I think that Duffield can crown his selection by winning on Red Minstrel, who is a front runner and Sandown is a front runners' course. Basil Boy would be another good ride for Starkey always assuming that his hard race in the Cambridgeshire in which he finished third did not take too much out of him.

Tap on Wood goes top of tree

By Michael Phillips

The Tap on Wood success story continued at Sandown Park yesterday when Forest of Dean won the first division of the Dorking Stakes. By doing so this nice grey colt out of that good mare, Betsy Ross, took Tap on Wood to the top of the first season sires list with seven individuals winning 10 races and more than £535,000.

Last Friday's Newmarket winner, Mahogany, and Keep Tapping are arguably better known, but come next year I am sure that Forest of Dean will be one to follow. For a horse who showed so much speed in the spring until he outgrew his strength he stays remarkably well already. Furthermore he is also blessed with a lovely placid temperament.

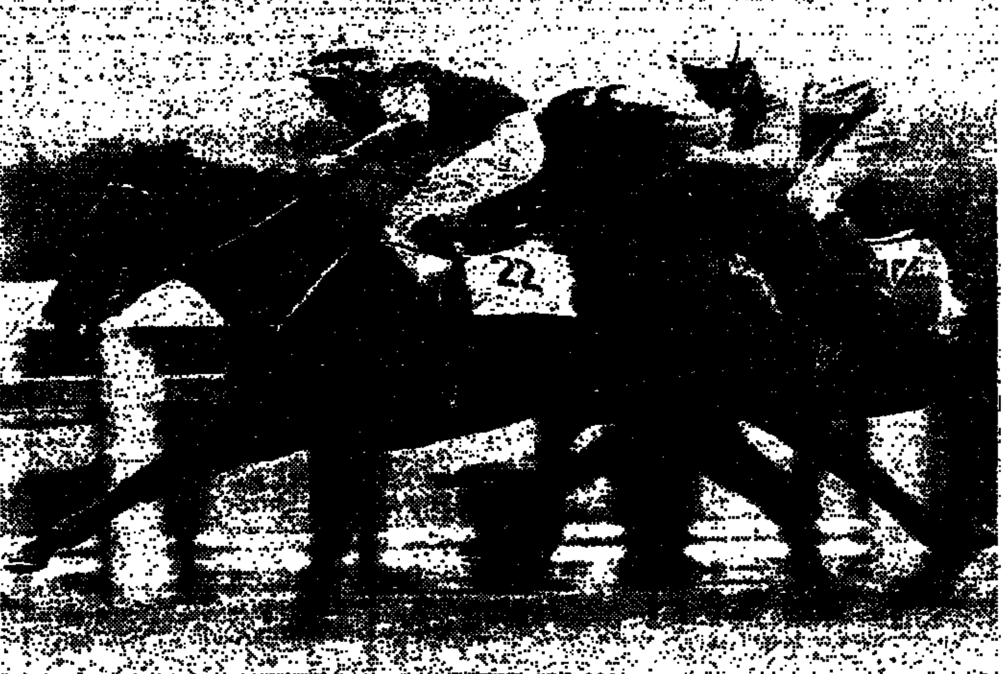
Henry Candy, Harry Oppenheimer and Billy Newnes, the three associated with Forest of Dean, had hopes of completing a double with Wunderkind in the other division, but they came to nothing, as Wunderkind could finish only fourth behind Leadburn, who was yet another two-year-old winner for Guy Harwood and Greville Starkey. Half an hour earlier Starkey had also won the Rookery Handicap on One O'clock Jump.

Sandy Barclay, who was injured in a fall on the gallops at Lambourn last week, missed a winning ride when Kazarow romped away with the Heather Maiden Stakes. Taffy Thomas proved a more than able deputy. Although Kazarow started at 25-1 his victory did not take his trainer, Hugh Collingridge, by surprise. Kazarow had chronic sore shins after being tailed off in his only previous race which was on firm ground. But his recent home work on better ground had told Collingridge that that run was best ignored.

A half brother to last year's Irish 2,000 Guineas winner, Dara Monarch, Kazarow belongs to a syndicate headed by Vera McKinney. At 18,000 guineas he was bought for them at Newmarket last September by Collingridge with some of the money that their other horse, Buzzard's Bay, had just netted them by winning the Queen Elizabeth II Stakes at Ascot six days earlier.

Bryn Crossley was another jockey to miss a winner yesterday because of injury. He sprained a wrist when Full of Speed threw him before the start of the second race and he forfeited his ride on Folly Hill, who won the next race, the Coombe Handicap, in spite of the fact that Richard Quinn, who deputized, put up 4lb overweight.

Finally there were 15 acceptors after yesterday's four-day forfeit stage for Saturday's William Hill Futurity at Doncaster. After assessing the probable runners, the sponsors drew up the following ante-post book: 11-4 Mendez, the probable challenger from France, 4-1 Beldale Lear, 5-1 Alphabatim, 7-1 Great Western, and Lake Valentina, 8-1 Falstaff (USA), (not to be confused with Lord Porchester's good colt, who had to be put down earlier this season) and 10-1 Corinth. Mendez is entitled to start favourite having finished third in France's equivalent race, the Grand Critérium.



Richard Quinn and Folly Hill hold Ven Matrero (Photograph: Chris Cole)

Soba retires

Soba, the best northern-trained sprinter for many years, has run her last race. She now goes to either Mill Reef or one of Robert Sangster's top stallions, her trainer, David Chapman, announced at Hamilton Park yesterday. "I expect the deal to be completed by the end of the week," said a delighted Chapman, who has a half share in the filly with his sister, Muriel Hills. The deal will be on a foal share basis.

BLINKERED FOR FIRST TIME: Wolverhampton: 2.45 Desert Air, 3.45 Miss Sanford. Sandown: 1.40 Yallah, 4.20 Line Of Reason.

Ashgar rated classic colt

Ashgar, who floored the odds laid on Van Dyke Brown in the Wreake Stakes at Leicester yesterday, could develop into another classic contender for the Aga Khan, who won the 1981 Epsom and Irish Derby with the ill-fated Shergar.

It was an impressive performance by the grey, particularly as Henry Cecil was toying with the idea of sending Van Dyke Brown for Saturday's William Hill Futurity. Walter Swinburn had Ashgar on the heels of the favourite to join issue two furlongs out. Ashgar forged two and a half lengths clear and was eased just before the line.

"With a good winter he could turn our a class horse. He has everything before him", Michael Stoute said of the leggy Ashgar, who won his only other race at Yarmouth. Stoute also scored with his only other runner at the meeting, Knight's Banner, and brought his score for the season to 85 when Childown at last got his head in front at Sandown Park.

Stoute's stable jockey, Walter Swinburn, was also on Knight's Banner, who came away from his rivals one and a half furlongs out to win division one of the Soar Maiden Stakes by two and a half lengths, chased home by Sugar Palm and Trapeze Artist. This brought Swinburn's score for the season to 60.

Knight's Banner, an $85,000 purchase for Sir Gordon White, will not run again this season – as is the case with Ashgar – after his debut, which Stoute said he "liked in every way".

Lester Piggott, after being beaten on three favourites, piloted home the only winning first market choice of the afternoon, making all the running on the odds-on Bold Patriarch in division two of the maiden stakes. This left Piggott 11 behind the suspended Willie Carson in the jockeys' championship.

● Kelso, the fourth greatest thoroughbred moneywinner of all time, died yesterday at the age of 26, the day after he made his last public appearance at Belmont Park in New York.

● Evry racecourse stages round five of the European Apprentice championship today and it may mark a temporary halt to the fine run enjoyed by the British representative, Richard Quinn. Quinn has accumulated nearly twice as many points as his closest pursuer, the Danish girl Pernille Hansen. However, Quinn rides Denaid in this ten and a half furlong event, and the five-year-old will do well to reach the frame.

STATE OF GOING: Wolverhampton: soft. Sandown: good. Hexham: good. Tomorrow: Redcar: good. Newbury: good. Uttoxeter: good to firm.

Sandown Park

Draw advantage: Low numbers best

Tote Double: 2.40, 3.45. Tote Treble: 2.10, 3.10, 4.20

Television: (ITV) 2.10, 2.40 and 3.10 races]

1.40 OXSHOTT HANDICAP (Apprentices: 2-y-o: £2,197: 5f) (12 runners)

101 043011 BROADWATER MUSIC (D) (P H Betts (Holdings) Ltd) M Tompkins 9-11 (10 ex) R Carter 7 4
102 20100 LLANDWYN (D) (P Richards) M Jarvis 9-7 ... V Smith 7 10
103 01d043 HILTON BROWN (D) (Lord McAlpine) P Cundell 9-5 ... S Whitworth 3 12
104 012 RED LORY (D) (S Hastings-Bass) R Sheather 9-4 ... J Shoemark 7 8
105 0022 YALLAH (B) (M Debaghi) W O'Gorman 8-13 ... D McKeown 5 1
108 3001 YELLOW DOMINO (D) (Exsil Commodities) 8-9 ... Gay Kelleway 2
110 212400 RIZLA BLUE (D) (N Viney) F Durr 8-9 ... A Weiss 3 6
111 203203 SHAMBOLIC (Mrs G Smith) R Smyth 8-8 ... M Hills 9
113 320001 SAILORMAN (D) (Intergroup Holdings) R Hannon 8-8 (7 ex) ... A McGlone 3
114 04010 ABOUDI (D) (Mrs S Al-Mulla) B Hills 8-6 ... K Willey 11
115 343342 GUESS AGAIN (B) (Baroness H H Thyssen) R Houghton 8-3 ... D Price 3 5
116 200020 TOM FORRESTER (D) (P Jubert) A Pitt 8-2 ... A Clark 7

3 Hilton Brown, 9-2 Yallah, 11-2 Broadwater Music, 7 Aboudi, 8 Red Lory, 10 Llandwyn, 16 Rizla Blue, Shambolic, 20 others.

2.10 MEADOWLANDS LIMITED HANDICAP (£2,100: 1m 6f) (8)

201 200300 REGAL STEEL (Steel Plate & Sections Ltd) R Hollinshead 5-10-0 C Asmussen 4
202 040001 MUSLAB (D) (B) (Maktoum Al-Maktoum) Thomson Jones 4-9-12 G Starkey 2
203 213000 DAGEEGAH (K Abdulla) F Durr 4-9-11 ... L Piggott 5
204 3-21133 KARABLAKE (Countess of Lonsdale) G Harwood 3-9-9 ... S Hawley 7
205 021100 HORTON LINE (C Harper) D Elsworth 3-9-8 ... S Cauthen 8
206 -01A143 NASSIPOUR (B) (H H Aga Khan) M Stoute 3-9-7 ... C McCarron 6
207 413000 SWINGING MOON (K Cooper) A Ingham 4-9-1 ... P Eddery 3
208 0140 BURGOS (D Prenn) J Dunlop 3-8-0 ... G Duffield 1

5-2 Muslab, 7-2 Nassipour, 9-2 Karablake, 6 Dageegah, 8 Regal Steel, 12 Horton Line Burgos, 16 Swinging Moon.

FORM: Regal Steel (8-11) 5th beaten 10l to Jupiter Island (gave 15lb) 7 ran. Newmarket 1m 4f h'cap fast Sep 29. Muslab (9-8) won 2l from State Ball (rec 29lb) 12 ran. Hamilton 1m 5f h'cap good Sep 27. Dageegah (9-8) 7th beaten over 8l to Festival Spirit (rec 3lb) 11 ran. York 1m 6f h'cap good to soft Oct 8. Karablake (9-7) 3rd beaten 4½l to Insular (level) 9 ran. Bath 1m 5f stks good Sep 19. Horton Line (9-8) 7th beaten over 9l to Hymettus (level) 12 ran. York 1m 4f stks good Aug 18. Nassipour (9-8) 3rd beaten 6l to Kassin (rec 14lb) 10 ran. York 1m 4f h'cap good to soft. Oct 6. Swinging Moon (9-5) 5th beaten 14l to Pretty Pictures (level) 7 ran. Goodwood 2m 3f h'cap good Sep 28. Bourgos (8-11) not in first 8 to Hi Love (rec 5lb) 13 ran. Newmarket 2m h'cap good Sep 29.

SELECTION: Nassipour.

2.40 SANTA ANITA LIMITED HANDICAP (£2,100: 5f) (8)

301 162201 AMOROUS (D) (J Watson) M McCourt 5-10-0 ... P Eddery 1
302 460000 SHANLEY'S STYLE (D) (Mrs C Orme) Mrs C Reavey 3-9-12 ... C Asmussen 6
303 013441 DEBAJ (CD) (Moh Algatam) P Walwyn 3-9-10 ... C Hawley 2
304 u00000 LITTLE STARCHY (CD) (J Fletcher) J O'Donoghue 5-9-9 ... S Cauthen 5
305 114000 ALEV (CD) (B) (G Yarrow) P Mitchell 4-9-3 ... C McCarron 7
306 003343 CREE BAY (D) (D Spencer) J Spearing 4-9-3 ... G Starkey 4
[illegible]

3.10 BAY MEADOWS LIMITED HANDICAP (£2,100: 1m) (8)

[illegible]
405 223104 HOOLIGAN (P Marsh) P Rohan 3-9-9 ... P Eddery 4
406 000000 OCTAVIA GIRL (V Cantamore) D Elsworth 3-9-8 ... C McCarron 1
407 403134 BASIL BOY (C,D) (B Haywood) R Hannon 4-9-8 ... G Starkey 8
408 100120 RED MINSTREL (M Hassan) M McCormack 3-9-8 ... G Duffield 6

3 Young Daniel, 7-2 Basil Boy, 9-2 Paperetto, 5 Gambler's Dream, 8 On Edge, 10 Red Minstrel, Hooligan, 16 Octavia Girl.

FORM: Paperetto (8-12) 9th beaten over 6l to Lion City (gave 2lb) 10 ran. York 1m h'cap good to soft Oct 7. Young Daniel (8-12) 6th beaten 8l to Tetron Bay (gave 3lb) 9 ran. Ascot 1m h'cap good to firm Oct 6. On Edge (8-8) 8th beaten over 6l to Lion City (level) 15 ran. Ascot 1m h'cap fast Sep 22. Gamblers Dream (8-2) 4th beaten 2l to Never So Bold (gave 2lb) 11 ran. Ascot 7f h'cap good to firm Sep 24. Hooligan (9-6) 4th beaten 2l to Anstruther (gave 1lb) 16 ran. Haydock 7f 40yd h'cap good Sep 30. Octavia Girl not in first 9 to Hungarian Prince (rec 4lb) 14 ran. Newbury 1m stks good Sep 17. Basil Boy (9-13) 4th beaten 5l to Mailman (rec 5lb) 12 ran. York 1m 1f h'cap good to soft Oct 8. Red Minstrel (8-9) 9th beaten over 6l to Soldier Ant (rec 1lb) 11 ran. Ascot 1m 2f h'cap good to firm Sep 23.

SELECTION: Basil Boy.

3.45 GRANBY STAKES (2-y-o: £2,147: 7f) (8)

502 1 JUDEX (Sheikh Mohammed) G Harwood 9-2 ... A Clark 8
503 31 NEEYEF (Sheikh Ahmed Al-Maktoum) P Walwyn 9-2 ... – 2
507 DAHAAM (Sheikh Mohammed) R Houghton 8-11 ... R Fox 7
511 00 JOHN PATRICK (P Bowes) P Mitchell 8-11 ... – 6
515 SHERNAZAR (H H Aga Khan) M Stoute 8-11 ... – 3
520 00 TEST OF TIME (A Chapman) H Candy 8-11 ... W Newnes 1
523 0 HEARTFELT (R Sangster) B Hills 8-8 ... M Hills 3 5
524 KOLOMELSKOY PALACE (A Clore) B Hills 8-8 ... R Street 4

7-4 Shernazar, 5-2 Judex, 3 Neeyef, 10 Test Of Time, 14 Heartfelt, 20 others.

4.20 MITRE STAKES (3-y-o: maidens: £2,194 1m 2f) (21)

601 000000 BAY FELLA (Mrs J Mills) J O'Donoghue 9-0 ... G Ramshaw 17
602 200020 BEFORE THE DAWN (D Schwartz) B Hills 9-0 ... M Hills 3 5
604 0-00000 FIZZER (U Schwarzenbach) R Hannon 9-0 ... A McGlone 3 15
608 004000 LINE OF REASON (B) (R Fox) B Swift 8-11 ... R Fox 2
609 002000 LUCKY KNIGHT (R Fox) B Swift 9-0 ... M L Thomas 18
610 LUMINIST (P Mellon) I Balding 9-0 ... J Matthias 4
612 0-40000 MISTER AVATAR (M Fustok) M Albina 9-0 ... A Kimberley 16
613 242203 NORTHERN TRIP (C Hedigan) G Harwood 9-0 ... A Clark 13
618 03- REMORSELESS (Sheikh Mohammed) J Ciechanowski 9-0 ... A Barclay 6
620 0-40040 RULA HULER (P Christoforou) A Moore 9-0 ... S Keightley 7 8
624 003400 STARAVIA (D Goldstein) F Durr 9-0 ... A Weiss 7 11
626 304022 TIVIAN (Lady Matthews) C Brittain 9-0 ... P Bradwell 3 10
627 TOO OFTEN (Sheikh Mohammed) J Dunlop 9-0 ... N Dawe 5 19
629 4-3202 WATERHEAD (H Keswick) J Tree 9-0 ... S Raymont 3
631 BONDOE (L Keale) R J Williams 8-11 ... E Johnson 9
633 000 ETOILS D'ARGENT (S Goolgly) R Simpson 8-11 ... – 7
635 000d30 GUESS WHO (D Morgolis) P Kelleway 8-11 ... Gay Kelleway 5 21
636 ILLEGAL (Mrs J Moya) A Stewart 8-11 ... M Banner 20
638 030 POLESTAR (N Avery) J Dunlop 8-11 ... W Newnes 12
639 00000 ROBERTS GIRL (Danebury Racing Stables) K Cunningham-Brown 8-11 ... – 1
640 000003 SUMMER LIGHTNING (Mrs J Owen) W Wightman 8-11 ... I Johnson 14

9-4 Northern Trip, 7-2 Tivian, 9-2 Guess Who, 7 Polestar, 10 Staravia, 14 Before The Dawn, 16 Rula Huler, 20 others.

Sandown Park selections

By Michael Phillips

1.40 Hilton Brown. 2.10 Karablake. 2.40 Debaj. 3.10 Red Minstrel. 3.45 Neeyef (if abs: Judex). 4.20 Waterhead.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

1.40 Yallah. 2.10 Nassipour. 2.40 Balatina. 3.45 Shernazar. 4.20 Tivian.

Wolverhampton selections

By Michael Phillips

2.15 Scholar. 2.45 Highland Rossie. 3.15 Noble Blood. 3.45 Fen Tiger. 4.15 Gentle Gipsy. 4.45 Sassagrass.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.15 Prince Crow. 2.45 Aluwhite Habit. 3.15 Noble Blood. 3.45 Queen's Welcome. 4.15 Gentle Gypsy. 4.45 Herradura.

Wolverhampton

Draw no advantage.

2.15 LATECOMERS STAKES (Div I: 2-y-o maidens: £690: 1m 1f) (10 runners)

1 BALASIL (Newgate Ltd) m Prescott 9-0 ... C Nutter 2
2 0 DERETA'S DUDLEY (Lord Matthews) C Brittain 9-0 ... P Robinson 10
3 00 MR WILLIAMS (D Hill) T Taylor 9-0 ... A Mackay 1
5 40 PINCOTE LANE (R Bates) R Hollinshead 9-0 ... S Perks 7
6 44 PREDOMINATE (K Abdulla) G Harwood 9-0 ... T Ives 5
7 0 PRINCE CROW (Sir G White) M Stoute 9-0! ... W R Swinburn 3
[illegible]

2.45 AUTUMN COLLECTION HANDICAP [illegible]

3.15 LAPWORTH HANDICAP [illegible]

3.45 BARGAIN STAKES [illegible]

4.15 SOLIHULL HANDICAP [illegible]

4.45 LATECOMERS STAKES (Div II: 2-y-o maidens) [illegible]

Sandown results

[illegible]

Michael Stoute: three winners yesterday

Hamilton Park

[illegible]

Leicester

[illegible]

TOTE: Win: £8.10. Places: £2.70, £4.10, £1.50. DF: £106.70. CSF: £47.94. Tricast: £619.79. C Nelson at 1½l, 3l. Abrolus 4-1 fav Coquito's Star (7-1) 4th 11 ran.

3.15 WREAKE STAKES (2-y-o: £2,071; 1m)
ASHGAR gr c by Caro-Anata- (H H Aga Khan) 9-2 ... W R Swinburn (13-8) 1
Van Dyke Brown ... L Piggott (4-7 Fav) 2
[illegible]

Sedgefield

[illegible]

Hexham

[illegible]

RUGBY UNION

Newbridge bring a smile to Japanese faces

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

Newbridge	14
Japanese	19

The Japanese have achieved their initial target of winning two of their five tour games and it says much for the sort of game they play that they could have scored four more tries at the Welfare Ground yesterday yet might have lost in the closing seconds. In attack they are exceptional, in defence chaotic, but they deserved thei. win by two goals, a try and a penalty goal to two tries and two penalties in a splendidly free-flowing game.

Newbridge, it is fair to say, did not play the kind of game they might have done against Welsh rivals. Determined to offer every civility to the first national side to play the club in 95 years, they ran the ball on every occasion but, compared with the touring side, their tactics were so obvious as to make even an inscrutable Oriental smile. Turner took too much upon himself when he had the red-headed Glasson looking dangerous on the left wing and Evans itching to take on his opposite number at centre.

Where Japan show to advantage is in their use of space. Not for them the involvement in the hustle and bustle of maul, scrum and lineout. They are robbers, pickpockets, stealing what they can from the opposition and in Konishi and Matsuo they have a considerable pair of halves. Matsuo, captain and general, continually found room with his diagonal kicks and always put his three-quarters into space. The thought he applied to the game was exceptional.

It was unfortunate that the Japanese had to reshuffle their backs when Yasuda went off concussed. But they got away with a string of defensive mistakes and missed tackles because of their mobility and Newbridge's stubborn refusal to make use of the hard work of Ransom, Griffiths and Davies.

The touring side led 9-3 at half time, a modest enough return in view of the chances they set up. Four clear-cut try scoring opportunities, if taken, would have put them, metaphorically speaking, in the next valley (though, upon reflection, that would have brought them up against Pontypool, not what one would wish for them).

Turner kicked a penalty and Jones was over but recalled for a forward pass before the sun rose – and the drizzle fell – on the Japanese game. Breaks by Kobayashi and Konishi led to nothing, but Konishi was at the tail of a lineout for the first try, converted by Kobayashi, who also kicked a penalty in between chances established by Hirao and Yasuda, but neglected by their colleagues.

Another Turner penalty began the second half, though had advantage been played Newbridge looked likely to score a try. Japan enhanced their lead with a splendid score begun by Matsuo with a defensive kick from his own 22 and ended by Yoshino under the posts after the Newbridge defence had been made to look foolish.

Kobayashi's conversion kept them ahead when Short drove over from a five-metre scrum, and Glasson collected a good bounce for a try in the corner. There was a certain amount of poetic justice when Turner, not for the first time lost the ball in the tackle, Matsuo fed his forwards and then took Konishi's blind-side pass to burst between two defenders for the final try.

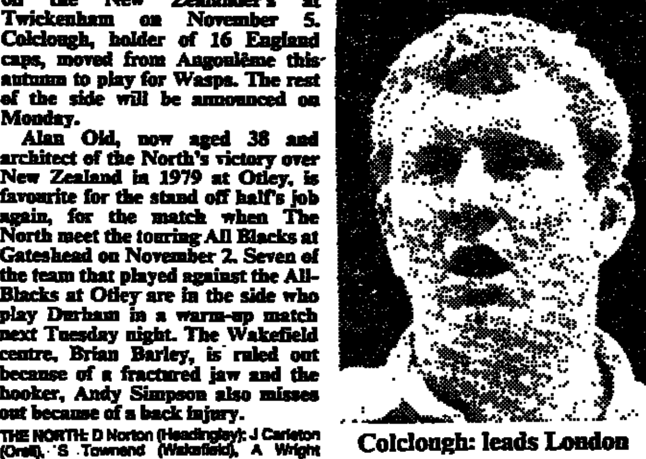
NEWBRIDGE: W Bow; A Glasson, D Owen, P Evans, C Phillips; P Turner (capt), L Davies, G Hewlett, P Ransom, B Cripps, P Jones, A Simpson, S Harris, S Griffiths, M Short.
JAPANESE: M Yasuda (rep: F Kaneya); T Yoshino, H Kobayashi, S Hirao, H Toshima; Y Matsuo (capt), Y Konishi; Y Ikeda, T Fujita, K Horaguchi, M Chida, T Hayashi, K Kawachi (rep: A Oyagi), K Takada, K Sejimo.
Referee: T Allan (Scotland).

Turn again, Colclough

Maurice Colclough, the lock forward overlooked by England for the match against Canada last Saturday, has been appointed captain of the London side who take on the New Zealander's at Twickenham on November 5. Colclough, holder of 16 England caps, moved from Angoulême this autumn to play for Wasps. The rest of the side will be announced on Monday.

Alan Old, now aged 38 and architect of the North's victory over New Zealand in 1979 at Otley, is favourite for the stand off half's job again, for the match when The North meet the touring All Blacks at Gateshead on November 2. Seven of the team that played against the All-Blacks at Otley are in the side who play Durham in a warm-up match next Tuesday night. The Wakefield centre, Brian Barley, is ruled out because of a fractured jaw and the hooker, Andy Simpson also misses out because of a back injury.

THE NORTH: D Norton (Headingley); J Carleton (Orrell), S Townend (Wakefield), A Wright (Lymm), M Slemen (Liverpool); A Old (Sheffield), S Smith (Sale); C White (Gosforth), M Dixon (Fylde), J Tinker (Harrogate), J Syddall (Waterloo), S Bainbridge (Gosforth), S Hodgson (Vale of Lune), K Moss (Liverpool), P Winterbottom (Headingley).



Colclough: leads London

GOLF

Marvin is unaffected by a monster course

By John Hennessy Golf Correspondent

There was no sign of the weather on the second day of the 54-hole Sands International women's professional folf tournnament, sponsored by Saunton Sands Hotel, but there were several positive signs that the players were getting to grips with a course of teasing subtlety, lashed into something of a monster by gale-force winds.

Compared with only one round under 80 on Monday, Muriel Thomson's 79, there were six yesterday, spearheaded by two 76s, by Vanessa Marvin and Michelle Walker. The women's par for Saunton's 5,844 yards East course is 74.

With Miss Thomson collapsing to an 84 coming home yesterday, Miss Marvin leapt into a three stroke lead over Miss Walker. Beverley Lewis and Karstin Ehrnlund, of Sweden, lie a further stroke further back.

As Miss Thomson's game fell apart coming home, her trusty new driver notwithstanding, Miss Marvin played her, forcing a four pars over those nine holes were an eagle three at the 12th (380yds) and an almost equally laudible birdie three at the last (350yds).

A four iron gave her a ten foot putt on the 12th, and an oath hovered on her lips as the ball itself hovered on the lip of the hole. It obligingly toppled in before she had had time to reprimed it with another smack of the putter. At the last she hit a six iron to six feet.

Miss Walker emulated Miss Marvin's eagle at the 12th, with a four iron to 22ft, and followed it with a two at the next, only 114 yards but calling for a six iron in the present conditions. Miss Walker holed from five feet. Another birdie followed at the 15th, where she coaxed one home from 40ft, but she missed from a tenth of that distance at the short 17th and gave the stroke back.

Miss Ehrnlund, with a share of the course record (75) in her sights, took five at the 17th, hooking her drive behind a bush. Mrs Lewis was out in 36, an outstanding performance, but twice dropped two shots in a sad homecoming. Miss Latham opened with a spectacular eagle at the first, by holing a fairway four wood.

LEADING SCORES: 156: V Marvin 80 76; 159: M Walker 83, 76; 160: K Ehrnlund (Sweden) 83, 77; B Lewis 83, 77; 162: S Latham 83, 79; 163: C Sharp 82, 81; M Thomson 79, 84; C Panton 83, 80; 165: J Smurthwaite 86, 79; 166: C Langford 81, 85; 167: D Reid 84, 83; B Huke 85, 82.

IN BRIEF

Port Elizabeth, South Africa (AP) – A white South African woman athlete, Zola Budd, who runs barefoot, has come within 2.39 seconds of the women's world record for the 5,000 metres (established by Mary Decker) and is now considering a scholarship at the University of California.

Her time of 15min 10.65sec was set at the University of Port Elizabeth on Monday. Unless she changes nationality, Miss Budd will find American college athletics the only opportunity for serious competition.

MOTOR SPORT: The motor-sports governing body, FISA have announced the dates for the major world endurance and rally championship events.

ENDURANCE: World championship: April 8: Monza, Italy; May 13: Silverstone, Great Britain; June 16-17: Le Mans 24 hours, France; July 15: Nurburgring or Hockenheim, Germany; August 5: Mosport, Canada; August 12: United States (track to be announced); September 2: Spa Francorchamps, Belgium; September 30: Fuji, Japan; December 1: Kyalami, South Africa. Events above plus the following for European championship: May 27: Fuengirola, Spain; September 16, Imola, Italy.

MOTOR RALLYING: World championship: January 18-21: Monte Carlo; March 6-11: Portugal; April 5-9 or April 12-16: Safari, Kenya; May 4-6: Tour of Corsica; May 26-June 2: Acropolis, Greece; June 22-27: New Zealand; July 23-29: Argentina; August 22-26: 1,000 Lakes, Finland; September 30-October 7: San Remo, Italy; November 25-29: RAC, Great Britain. World rally driver's championship: The events above, plus: February 10-12: Swedish rally; October 29-November 5: Ivory Coast.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

(Kick-off 7.30 unless stated)

European Cup (second round, first leg)
Liverpool v Athletic Bilbao
Standard Liege v Dundee United (8.0)

Cup Winners Cup (second round, first leg)
Beveren (Bel) v Aberdeen (8.0)
Rangers v VS Porto (Por)
Spartak Varna v Manchester United (6.30)

UEFA Cup (second round, first leg)
PS Eindhoven v Nottingham Forest
Spartak Moscow v Aston Villa (5.0)
Sporting Lisbon v Celtic (10.0)
Tottenham v Feyenoord (7.45)
Watford v Levski Spartak Sofia (7.45)

First division
Norwich City v Leicester City

Second division
Cardiff City v Newcastle Utd

Third division
Oxford United v Bradford City

Fourth division
Hartlepool v Chester
Hereford United v Darlington
Reading v Mansfield Town

ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Edgware v Harefield United.
MID-WEEK LEAGUE (2.0): Peterborough United v Cambridge United; Portsmouth v Brentford.
REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: Southern Amateur League XI v Oxford University (at Old Latymerians FC, Hounslow, 2.45).
U.A.U CHAMPIONSHIP (2.0): Qualifying rounds: South-East: Brunel v UCL; Essex v East Anglia. South-West: Bath v Southampton; Exeter v Bristol.
ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: First division: Molesey v Dorking.
SOUTHERN COMBINATION CUP: First round: Malden Vale v Camberley Town (at Kingstonian).
FA YOUTH CUP: Second qualifying round: Willenhall v Leicester United; Hednesford v Bedworth; Woking v Croydon; Redhill v Faversham (7.45).
EASTERN COUNTIES LEAGUE: Cup: Sudbury v Colchester.
CENTENARY MATCH: Middlesex FA v FA XI (Harrow Borough).
FA CUP: Third qualifying round replays: VS Rugby v Chelmsford; Whitby v Lancaster City; Waterlooville v Totton.

RUGBY LEAGUE
SLALOM LAGER CHAMPIONSHIP: Castleford v Oldham; Widnes v Featherstone; Wigan v Leeds (7.45).

RUGBY UNION
U.A.U. CHAMPIONSHIP: Essex v East Anglia; Brunel v U.C., London
OTHER MATCHES: Lloyds Bank v Depot Bagt. R.E.; Nat West Bank v Old Juddians
BASKETBALL: National League, First division: Crystal Palace v Bracknell Pirates; Leicester v Manchester Giants.

HOCKEY
London League (2.45) Reading v Oxford Univ; Surbiton v London Univ.
U.A. U CHAMPIONSHIP: Qualifying rounds: Brunel v U.C.L.; Essex v East Anglia; Bath v Southampton; Exeter v Bristol.
TOURNAMENT: Army Inter-Corps Outdoor (Aldershot, 9.30 am)
OTHER MATCHES: Bacchanalians v Cambridge Univ (at Northampton, 2.30); Lloyds Bank v Kingston Grammar School (2.45); RMA Sandhurst v Reading Univ (2.30); Surbiton v London Univ (2.45)
WOMEN'S U.A.U. CHAMPIONSHIP: Qualifying rounds: Brunel v U.C.L.; Essex v East Anglia.

OLYMPIC GAMES

Los Angeles can play two tunes on the old squeeze box

Los Angeles (Reuter) – The Los Angeles Olympics chief, Peter Ueberroth, watching next summer's Games being used as a pawn in world politics, says bluntly: "There will be more incidents, more problems, more international difficulties." But the president of the Los Angeles Olympic Organising Committee (LAOOC) is philosophical about his difficulties. "You can't take politics out of the Olympic Games, but you can try to reduce the politics."

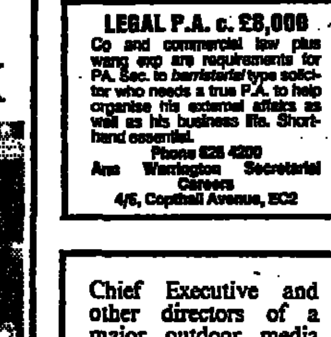
From his command post in an old helicopter factory close to the MGM film studios, Ueberroth follows world events closely, trying to anticipate his next headache. Following the international furore caused by the Soviet shooting down of a Korean airliner, Olympic officials are keeping a close watch on the Soviet Union, still smarting under the United States-led boycott of the 1980 Moscow games by 56 countries. Some United States officials believe that the Soviet Union are playing a game of nerves by delaying until the last possible moment their decision on whether to attend the Los Angeles Games.

Asked the effect of countries not committing themselves to take part in the games until the final acceptance date of June 2, Ueberroth said this would cause horrendous problems. "But I think they will all attend this time," he added. "For an organising committee not to know until June 2, six weeks before the games, which countries are coming or not is idiotic," he said. "We have to plan for the food, for housing, transport, security, for all these things, and to orchestrate the games. It just puts an incredible hardship on an organising committee. The International Olympic Committee need to change those rules."

The Soviet Union recently cancelled a United States visit by an ice hockey team. It also did not attend United States rowing and canoeing races and bowed out of another pre-Olympic event, the thirty-third world Archery championships, to be held near here. Ueberroth dismissed the absences as not important. He said he believed that they were connected with the airline boycott imposed on Moscow after the Korean airline incident. The airline incident in fact produced some pressure in California to bar the Soviet Union from the Games.

The California State Legislature voted unamimously to ask President Reagan to bar Soviet athletes from the Games. Four Californian businessmen, including two leaders of the Korean-American community, started a drive to collect a million signatures on petitions calling for a ban of Soviet athletes.

Ueberroth, supported by the Los Angeles Mayor, Tom Bradley, keeps the door open to all 152 countries expected to attend. "We will follow the Olympic charter," he said, "all teams with a recognized national Olympic committee will be welcome. It is not an option for this country, its people or its government to exclude any nation," he said. Ueberroth had criticised the Moscow boycott.


Ueberroth: philosophical

Asked if he would continue to organize the Games as though the Soviet Union was coming, he said: Of course, we will go ahead and assume everybody is coming." He said he was also making preparations on what he called the "accordian principle," ready for any contingency. "We would pull the accordion out completely to welcome all the countries. If fewer came, we would have to be ready to push the pleats of the accordion closer together."

Revenues would be reduced if the Soviet Union do not send their athletes, Ueberroth said that the ABC television network would not have to pay the entire $225m dollars fee to televise the Games if there was no United States-Soviet competition.

Some officials say that future problems could come from countries such as Libya and others like Iran, Turkey and some East European countries whose policies are frequently the target of dissident groups in the United States.

Ueberroth, a 46-year-old businessman who appears to take crises in his stride, said security was the biggest item on the Olympic budget. "I can tell you the preparations for security will be very, very extensive," he said, without giving details of how the $400m Olympic budget is being allocated. "I feel we will secure the games very well without being ominous, without overshadowing the fact this is a celebration of sport," he said. Police officials estimate they will have a security network of 18,000 personnel

Television monitoring systems, special fencing and electronic detection devices will also help keep out intruders.

 Moscow, (AFP) – The Soviet Union called yesterday for the United States Government to give guarantees that next year's Los Angeles Olympics will go ahead normally – while accusing Americans of trying to "torpedo the Olympic movement." Both the call and the accusation came in a report from Washington by the Soviet Government newspaper, *Izvestia.*

JUDO

Japanese still ready for Olympic titles

Moscow (Reuter) – Japan will look back with regret on the 1983 world judo championships, for although they won four gold medals the total could easily have been six.

Noboyuki Seto, the team coach and himself a former world champion, had predicted a haul of at least four golds in Moscow, and the heavyweights Yasuhiro Yamashita and Hitoshi Saito, in the open catergory, duly obliged. The other golds he anticipated from the bantamweight Kenichi Haraguchi and featherweight Yoshiyuki Matsuoka failed to materialize, however, when both men lost by going on the defensive at crucial moments. But two divisions, lightweight and light-middleweight, yielded gold where only silver had been expected.

The lightweight Hidetoshi Nakanishi was the outstanding competitor at the weight but Nobutoshi Hikage was somewhat fortunate to take the decision against the defending light-middleweight champion, Neil Adams, of Britain.

It was evident from the start of the championships that Japan had a particularly strong team, and there is no reason why their dominance should not continue in the 1984 Olympic Games.

Of the six 1980 Olympic champions who returned to Moscow, only Nikolai Solodoukhin, of the Soviet Union, completed the prized double. The rest – Robert Van Der Walle (Belgium), Ezio Gamba (Italy), Angelo Parisi (France), Thierry Rey (France) and Shota Khabarelli (USSR) – had to settle for lesser medals.

Only Van Der Walle truly distinguished himself with an epic battle against Hitoshi Saito on the last day. The Japanese coach has said the 23-year-old Saito has shown himself to be a much improved judoka, and that there was now little to chose between him and the legendary Yamashita, three years his senior.

If anything, Saito showed more flair than Yamashita, throwing everybody, and only failing to score Ippon against an immensely determined Van Der Walle, who came out of retirement earlier this year.

Their contest will be remembered for many years, and was probably the finest of the four-day championships. "I had to work very hard", admitted Saito, who weighs 130kg against the 95kg of Van Der Walle.

The argument over whether Adams was robbed of his second world title against Hikage will long be discussed

ARCHERY

World title certain to be lost

Long Beach, California (AP) – A field of 190 competitors from 40 nations open competition today in the 32nd archery world championships with the defending women's champion absent because the Soviet Union will not compete.

Natalya Butozova, the silver medal winner at the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow, won the women's title a year ago. The Soviet Union have refused to send teams to the United States since the international furor caused when a South Koren airliner was shot down by a Soviet pilot on September 1.

Kyosti Laasonen, of Finland, the men's world champion, will compete. The 36-year-old Laasonen shot 2,541 in the 1982 world championships in Italy to take the title. Darrell Pace, who won the international title in 1975 and 1976, was second with 2,540, and a fellow American, Rick McKinney, was a point behind. The Finnish team also has the 1980 Olympic gold medal winner, Tomi Poikolainen.

Kim Jin-Ho, the 1979 women's world champion from South Korea, will be among the competitors.

In international archery tournaments, including the Olympics, a round consists of six sets of six arrows each at each of four taget distances. Men shoot at 90, 70, 50 and 30 metres, women from 70, 60, 50 and 30 metres.

The competitions are at El Dorado Park, the site of archery events during the Olympic Games next year.

MOD PENTATHLON

Hungarians lead in California

Irvine, California (AP) – Hungary, Sweden and Italy continued to lead after three events of the modern pentathlon junior world championships here. Robert Bardi, of Hungary, who was 21st in the swimming, is first in the individual event with 3,372 points. Second is Henrik Lundblad, of Sweden, at 3,308 and Cesar Toraldo, of Italy, moved ino third place with 3,296 points. Then comes Hungary's Laszlo Fabian, and early favourite to win with 3,244 points. Mark Pohl is the highest-ranked American with 3,152 points.

Athletes from 18 nations are competing.

Inside story

West Germany, the holders, make their first appearance against Scotland, the hosts, in the three-day European indoor championship, sponsored by Glenfiddich, starting at Meadowbank on February 10 (Sydney Friskin writes). Four years ago at Zurich, Scotland won the bronze medal, finishing one place above England, whose first match at Meadowbank on the same day is against France.

Fixtures: Feb 10: Netherlands v Italy (4.0); England v France (4.55); Scotland v West Germany (5.45). February 11: Scotland v Italy (9.30); Netherlands v France (10.25); England v West Germany (11.20); Scotland v Netherlands (2.15); England v Italy (3.15); West Germany v France (4.15). February 12: West Germany v Italy (9.0); Scotland v France (9.55); England v Netherlands (10.50); France v Italy (11.40); Scotland v England (12.35); West Germany v Netherlands (1.25).

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to join the small team at the movement's international headquarters in London. The office is responsible for the co-ordination of UWC's six Colleges (in Wales, Canada, Singapore, Swaziland, Italy and the USA) and forty five National Committees throughout the world, and for the general international development of the movement. The work of the Assistant International Secretary will *centre on the co-ordination of UWC's annual entry programmes* and the development of the Network of UWC's former students.

The post is suitable for a graudate or non-graduate with some administrative experience aged 25-30. The successful applicant will need to have a commitment to UWC's ideals, initiative, communication skills, a good sense of organisation, and an interest in working with micro-computers. Language ability will be helpful. Salary will be not less than £7,500 according to age and experience.

For further details, and application form please contact the UWC International Office, London House, Mecklenburgh Square, London WC1N 2AB, Tel: 01 837 6869. The deadline for the receipt of completed applications will be 11 November 1983.

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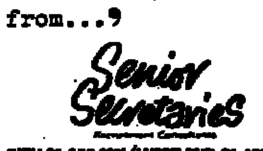
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2 BED PURPOSE BUILT ground floor flat, ch, carpets, curtains, fridge cooker, 98 yr lease. £52,000 ono. S Nock 229 9821.

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KINGS CROSS unmodernised early Victorian house 4 rooms k. b & gdn. Quick sale £39,000. Tel 278 1934.

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Unusually pretty designers 2 storey dble fronted freehold house in quiet cul de sac. Recently decorated, rewired, fitted cupboards & new roof. 2 receps kit / breakfast room, 2 beds, dressing room, fully tiled *bathroom*. Gas C.h. small side garden & back yard. £69,000 ono incl. new carpets, curtains, blinds etc. No agents.
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£45,000 incl pure wool carpets.
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01-491 7125 office hours.

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444-7891 Eves

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£62,000
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Hungerford 0488 82349/82030
Offers around £48,000

BARONS COURT, W6
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01-748 2660 eves/wknd

Nr Highgate Village N6
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SW5.
BRAMHAM GDNS. Lge family flat in prestigious mansion block. 5 beds, 2 baths, sep w.c., lge dble rec with balcony. 89 yr lse. Offers around £120,000.
Sangster Brown & Co.
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WEMBLEY. 5 bed family house, 2 baths, 2 receps, consvty., lge. kitchen/morning room. C.H., double gge., large gardens. 15 mins Baker St. (Met) £72,000. 01-904 1982.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE COURT SW1 Supb. Mod prog completed 5th fl flt. Dble recp, 3 bed, 3 bath. Kit. 96 yrs. £250,000. Grant & Partners 01-491 7065.

MUSWELL HILL, N10. P.B. ground floor flat, 2 beds, recp, fitted kit, bathroom, C.H.- C.H.W. long lease. £26,950. Nathan Wilson & Co. 444 4211.

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Property Buyers' Guide

Country Properties

Residential property

Homes for humans and horses

Horse riding can begin as a pastime and end as an obsession that determines one's lifestyle. Most people are content to ride from commercial stables within easy reach of home and thereby to leave the care and cost of the horse to others. But eventually some become so enthusiastic that they think about looking for a home where they can keep their own mount.

Finding the right kind of house can be fraught with problems and one is well advised to seek an estate agent in the chosen area with a specialist knowledge of equestrian properties.

Having selected a broad area, a valuable precaution is to buy an Ordnance Survey map and look-up the location of the properties on offer. Are there National Trust lands, national parks or open common land to hand? Are there quiet secondary roads and plenty of bridle paths in the area?

It is all too easy to make wrong assumptions. A house with stables and pastures near rolling downland may seem like a dream come true, but the dream can turn into a nightmare if there is no access to the best riding areas or if they are difficult to reach. The present owner may be equipped with all the necessary paraphernalia (Land Rover and horse box) to enable him to move the horse around; if the prospective purchaser is starting at a more modest level – with a horse or pony for the children – and has no such equipment, he may find himself boxed in.

Providing the location and access are all right what ought the purchaser to look for in the new property?

The type of land on which it is situated is important. It must be well drained. Chalk and limestone are the best kind of sub-soil to look for.

The purchaser should expect a basic minimum of facilities. Opinions vary as to the amount of land needed, but there should be at least one acre in addition to the garden. Paddock land on the estate will be much more expensive than surrounding agricultural land and can add a considerable amount to the cost of the house. In an area such as Newbury, Berkshire, which is prime horse country, paddock land can be worth anything up to £6,000 an acre, so a small country house with five or six acres would be expected to fetch £150,000 or more, with the land accounting for £25,000 to £30,000 of that sum.

Gable Thatch, a four-bedroom, grade II listed building at Clatton, near Peterborough, is on the market for £76,000. The house, believed to date from the early seventeenth century, is of traditional timber frame construction and has a thatched roof. It has two reception rooms and a study. The house was extended and restored four years ago. The sale is being handled by the Grantham office of estate agents Strutt & Parker.

Other basic points to look for include:

● Stabling. There may already be good stables on the property, but be cautious. Traditional brick-and-tiled stabling may appear attractive, but be sure that the surveyor looks as closely at it as he does at the main house. It may have structural defects and repairs or rebuilding can be costly. A number of types of "off the peg" loose boxes, tack rooms and hay stores, normally of wood on a concrete base, are on the market.

● Trees or field shelter. Horses need shade in the summer and shelter from wind and rain. Trees and hedges may be sufficient but often a wooden field shelter is neccesary.

● Fencing. Check that this is in good order.

● Piped water. You can't bring a horse into the kitchen for a drink and carting fresh water around stable yards and fields is no joke. Horses drink about eight gallons a day.

No property is likely to be ideal, so additional expenditure is almost inevitable. The best advice is: be cautious. It is easy to be tempted into spending money on such things as post and rail fences and expensive shelters, especially if one is encouraged, in the course of time, to bring in other horses. But, just as an extension to a house can cost the property owner considerably more than he could expect to recoup on resale (certainly in the short term) so outlay on equestrian buildings and facilities can lead him down a risky path. Money spent is not necessarily value added. Before embarking on improvements and extensions, check with a valuer what the property will be worth after the additional expenditure.

By the same token that the property purchaser can find himself spending more than he should on new facilities for the horses, so can he be caught by a vendor who, having done just that, himself tries to recoup by inflating the price. An especially cautious surveyor should be brought in to give the potential purchaser an independent valuation.

Where does one go to find out about properties with facilities for horses? All the principal estate agents, such as Knight Frank & Rutley, Savills, and Bernard Thorpe and Partners will have somebody in their country house department with specialist knowledge of the field and usually at least one partner in the branch office in the most popular riding areas who is knowledgeable about such properties. It is also a good idea to ask locally which firms in the area handle most stabled properties – firms such as Dreweatt Watson & Barton and Neates in Berkshire, for example.

The specialist riding magazines are also worth scanning, particularly for reasonably economically priced properties. The current edition of *Horse and Hound*, for example, features a number of dwellings priced at £50,000 to £80,000, as well as several at £100,000 to £300,000.

For those to whom money is no object there is always a variety of the grander sort of properties available. Two particularly attractive properties recently on the market are:

Hessett House, Beyton, near Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk. A nine-bedroom early nineteenth-century former rectory within easy distance of the Suffolk Hunt and racing at Newmarket. Includes a stable yard with stabling for three horses, hay store, store room and fenced paddock (Knight Frank & Rutley).

Bainly House, Gillingham, Dorset. A four-bedroomed Georgian house at the head of a small valley, two miles from Gillingham. Convenient for hunting, with the Blackmore Vale, South and West Wilts and Portman Hounds. Includes two stables, tack room, woodland and paddock (Offers over £150,000. Chapman, Moore and Mugford, Newbury House, Gillingham).

More modestly priced – at £130,000 – is the five-bedroom Coach House, Bishopstrow, Wiltshire, reputedly part of a manor dating back to the twelfth century. The house, which includes a new stable block with four boxes, tack room, hay barn and paddocks, is being handled by Savills' Salisbury office.

Malcolm Brown

Country Properties

also on pages 26

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ENTERTAINMENTS

OPERA & BALLET

COLISEUM S 836 3161 cc 240 5258 ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA PLEASE NOTE that performances of ORFEO tomorrow (20th Oct) & RIENZI on Fri (21 Oct) ARE CANCELLED. Refunds obtainable from Box Office. Sat 22 Oct 5.30: THE VALKYRIE (perf ends approx 11.10) — some seats avail

THE ROYAL BALLET

CONCERTS

THEATRES

ALBERY S 01-836 3878 cc 379 6565/930 9232. Grp bkgs 01-836 3962, 930 6123. PAUL EDDINGTON, COLIN BLAKELY, GEORGINA HALE, JANE CARR in LOVERS DANCING, a new comedy by CHARLES DYER. Reduced price preys Eves 7.30

TOPOL in FIDDLER ON THE ROOF

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CHRISTMAS CARDS

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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM.

6.30 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News from Fern Britton at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; keep fit between 6.45 and 7.00; tonight's television previewed between 7.15 and 7.30; Mike Smith's pop news between 7.30 and 8.00; a review of the morning papers at 7.32 and 8.32; the That's Life file between 7.30 and 8.00 and again between 8.30 and 9.00; and horoscopes between 8.30 and 8.45.

9.00 The New Adventures of Flash Gordon. 9.20 Mastermind. Magnus Magnusson with a repeat of an earlier series. 9.55 Day Out. Gwyn Richards samples the delights of Dudley and the Black Country. 10.25 Interval. 10.30 Play School (r). 10.55 Gharbar. A magazine programme for Asian women. This week the discussion deals with the difficulties faced by Asian women when talking to their doctor. 11.20 Closedown.

12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Judi Lines. The weather prospects come from Jim Bacon. 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only: Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles). 1.00 Pebble Mill at One. Peter Seabrook is at the International Garden Festival in Liverpool; Lisa Kinsman begins a Chinese cookery course; and there is a song from Brenda Lee. 1.45 Hokey Cokey.

2.00 Film: The Pleasure of his Company (1961) starring Debbie Reynolds, Fred Astaire and Lilli Palmer. Light comedy about a divorced father who turns up unexpectedly at his daughter's wedding. Directed by George Seaton. 3.53 Regional news (not London).

3.55 Play School presented by Chris Tranchell. 4.20 Cartoon: Mighty Mouse (r). 4.25 Jackanory. Martin Jarvis reads part three of the Otterbury Incident. 4.35 Screen Test presented by Brian Trueman. 5.00 John Craven's Newsround.

5.10 Seaview. Part three of the comedy series about a seaside boarding house.

5.40 News with Moira Stuart. 6.00 South East at Six.

6.25 Ask the Family. The fourth match is between the Stockens of Doncaster and the Marks family from London. Robert Robinson is the questionmaster.

6.50 Harty. Diana Dors gives her first interview since her operation and David Essex talks about his new musical, Bounty.

7.25 Bare Essence. Glossy two-part import from the United States about a young girl finding her feet in the up-market perfume business. Starring Linda Evans, Genie Francis and Bruce Boxleitner.

9.00 News with John Humphrys.

9.25 Rough Justice – Report. An up-date of what has happened in the three cases investigated in the last series, 18 months ago. Three more cases of possible wrongful imprisonment are investigated in a new series beginning next week (see Choice).

9.55 Sportsnight presented by Harry Carpenter. Highlights from one of tonight's European football competition matches involving a British club.

10.45 Motorfair. Chris Serle and Su Ingle report from Earls Court.

11.33 News headlines.

11.35 Late Night in Concert. The Steve Miller Band in Pine Knob, Michigan.

12.05 Weather.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain presented by Nick Owen and John Stapleton. A review of the morning papers at 6.25; news at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00 and 9.23; sport at 6.35 and 7.40; exercises at 6.45and 9.18; John Stapleton with a guest in the Spotlight at 7.05; Popeye cartoon at 7.20; guests, The Nolans, from 7.33; Fenton Bresler's casebook at 7.50; Intrafon pop video at 7.55; David Jacobs's Magic Moments at 8.05; Eva Pollard's gossip column at 8.35; Wincey and friends from 9.02.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines. 9.30 For Schools: Two urban legends. 9.47 Bigotry and prejudice. 10.04 Magic and mystery. 10.21 Television in Holland. 10.48 Sand movement and plant succession. 11.10 The training of a policeman. 11.22 Mirrors. 11.39 How we used to live.

12.00 Button Moon. Adventures of the puppet family, the Spoons. 12.10 Rainbow (r). 12.30 Play it Again. Tony Bilbow talks to Benny Green who selects clips from his favourite films.

1.00 News. 1.20 Thames news. 1.30 A Plus. Following-up last Wednesday's programme about the American organization, Tough Love, Gill Nevill chairs a discussion between parents and problem-child experts about young delinquents.

2.00 The Sandown Salver. A three-race contest between the top jockeys of the United States and Great Britain. 3.30 Blockbusters.

4.00 Button Moon. A repeat of the programme shown at noon. 4.15 Dangermouse tackles the third of his Four Tasks (r). 4.20 Behind the Bike Sheds. Part one of an eight-episode comedy series looking at life at the fictional Fulley Comprehensive school.

4.45 The All Electric Amusement Arcade. The penultimate episode and the group decide to make a video. 5.15 Diff'rent Strokes.

5.45 News. 6.00 Thames news.

6.25 Help! Viv Taylor Gee talks to Regina Dollar from the organisation Crisis Counselling for Alleged Shoplifters.

6.35 Crossroads. It's wedding bells time as Adam Chance and Jill Harvey plight their troth.

7.00 Name That Tune. The first of a new quiz series presented by Tom O'Connor in which contestants must be quick on the buzzer.

7.30 Coronation Street. Marion and Eddie pre-empt Marion's mother's attempts to organize their wedding.

8.00 Morecambe and Wise. The last in the present series finds Eric impersonating Elvis Presley and, with Ernie, interpreting Putting on the Ritz.

8.30 Keep it in the Family. Dudley is disappointed that he has not been chosen to sing by the local operatic society and he finds painting the scenery is no consolation.

9.00 Reilly – Ace of Spies. This week Reilly finds that his plans to seize power in Russia are thwarted when Lenin is shot.

10.00 News.

10.30 Motorfair '83. Shaw Taylor, Pam Rhodes and Chris Goffey preview the exhibition opening tomorrow at Earls Court.

11.30 Mannix. A case of mistaken identity finds the detective's secretary caught up with the Syndicate.

12.25 Night Thoughts from Sam King, a Pentecostalist and Mayor of Southwark.

Ann Mitchell as Mary Simmonds: BBC 2 9.55 pm

CHOICE

● A new series of the successful ROUGH JUSTICE (BBC 1 9.25 pm) begins with an up-date of the cases investigated in the first series, 18 months ago. It makes disturbing news. Of the three investigations, which to the layman and to some legal experts cast sufficient doubt on the guilt of those convicted, only Michael McDonagh and his son Patrick, found guilty of the murder of Michael's brother, are out of prison and then only on parole. Rough Justice's reporter, Martin Young and his team painstakingly tracked down further witnesses which point almost conclusively to another man's being responsible for the murder. The other two cases investigated – that of Jock Russell, who has so far served eight years in jail for a murder he would have found physically impossible to commit, is to have an appeal hearing in December, thanks to Rough Justice while John Walters, sentenced to four years' imprisonment for the assault of a young girl on a train, has been committed to Broadmoor, a certain victim of mistaken identity who found the strain of innocent incarceration too much. Over the next three weeks three further cases of possible wrongful imprisonment are investigated and if they are as minutely researched as the trio in the first series then they, too, will reveal woeful miscarriages of justice.

● BRASS TACKS REPORTS (BBC 2 8.00 pm) begins a new series with a new reporter – Jessie, an 81-year-old great grandmother who lived incognito for a week at a seaside old people's home. Her report forms part of an investigation into the boom in the private old people's home business, stimulated by the Government's decision to plough millions of pounds of taxpayers' money into privately run homes. The report also reveals a worrying shift in position by the Government as to who should look after the aged.

● A no-doubt bruised and probably battered Roger Cook returns this evening with another series of his weekly investigative programmes CHECKPOINT (Radio 4 7.20 pm). His previous series have unearthed many a villain who has duped a gullible public and, if Mr Cook's success rate continues, he will have a handful more sleeping less soundly over the next few weeks.

BBC 2

9.10 Daytime on Two: Technical studies: Presswork. 9.38 Fabrics. 10.10 You and Me. 10.15 Fractions. 10.38 Trigonometry. 11.00 Words and Pictures. 11.17 Vocal Sounds. 11.39 Who is Big Brother? 12.05 Italian conversation: lesson five. 12.30 For parents of mentally handicapped children. 12.55 Brian Rix with another in the series designed to help moderately handicapped young adults. 1.10 Micros in schools (ends a 1.35). 1.38 Messages. 2.01 Watch! 2.18 Travel reading. 2.40 Episode two of Hungry Times. Closedown at 3.00.

5.35 News summary with subtitles.

5.40 Wildlife on Two. An examination of the life of a small insect known as the Bulldog. The narrator is David Attenborough (r).

6.05 Eight Days a Week. Robin Deneslow reviews the week's rock and pop news and the latest releases with Andy Summers, Ian Dury and Mari Wilson.

6.35 Great Railway Journeys of the World. Brian Thompson on the "85 Down Madras Mail" through southern India (r).

7.35 Discovering Hedgerows. David Streeter and Rosamond Richardson discover the delights of the English countryside in October. They witness a hedge laying competition; examine the habits of some of the smaller creatures of the hedgerows; and prepare Christmas treats with the last of the hedgerow fruits (r).

8.00 Brass Tacks Reports. The first in a new series and an 81-year-old grandmother turns investigator for the programme when she books in at a rest home for the elderly to find out the weaknesses in the control of such establishments (see Choice).

9.00 Butterflies. The final episode of the domestic comedy series and Ria is beginning to realize that her sons are soon to leave home and husband Ben is toying with the idea of renewing an old love affair. Can she make one last bid for freedom?

9.30 Georgie Fame and the Blue Flames. The second of two concerts recorded at the Questors Theatre, London.

9.55 Play: You Can't Live on Cake, by Robin Scobey. Ann Mitchell stars as the 70-year-old Mary Simmonds, suffering from premature senility and whose mind wanders back over her life. Miss Mitchell's role demands that she ages from 39 to 70 – in marked contrast to her recent part as Dolly, the leader of the all-woman gang of robbers in Widows.

11.00 Newsnight. The latest world and domestic news plus an extended look at one of the day's major stories. Ends at 11.50.

CHANNEL 4

5.00 Countdown. Another edition of the fast moving words and mental arithmetic competition. Challenging the incumbent champion is Patricia Bowlas of Stockport.

5.30 Make It Pay. The final programme of the series in which Stephen Atkinson examines ways in which crafts and hobbies can be turned to financial gain. This week he explores the skills needed for wood-turning and resin casting – hobbies that involve little financial outlay. With him in the studio is Angela Fox who has sound advice on simple bookkeeping for those thinking of starting a small craftwork business.

6.00 Square Pegs. American comedy series about the pupils of Weemawee high school, This week Lauren and Patty stand firmly behind their favourite teacher who is in danger of losing his job because of his unorthodox teaching methods.

6.30 The Spice of Life. Curry Around the World examines the global influence of the Indian dish. Among the dishes illustrated are Salmon au Curry in Paris; crab curry in Sri Lanka; curry Tiffin at the Raffles Hotel, Singapore; curried goat in Jamaica; curried duck from Bali; and from England, Coronation Chicken curry.

7.00 Channel Four News.

7.50 Comment. Filling the political spot this week is the Labour MP for Peckham, Harriet Harman.

8.00 Brookside. Sheila is furious as Samantha steals the limelight at the factory.

8.30 Twenty Twenty Vision: The Trial of Carol Compton. A documentary about 20-year-old Carol Compton, a Scottish nanny who is in an Italian jail awaiting trial for the attempted murder of a three-year-old child in her care and five charges of arson. Branded as a witch in Italy, it is thought that the fires may have been caused by the paranormal.

9.00 Johannes Brahms: The Violin and Viola Sonatas. The third and last programme in the series deals with the Opus 120 Viola Sonatas. Originally written for the clarinet they were arranged for violas by Brahms himself. They are played by Pinchas Zukerman and Marc Neikrug.

10.05 Opinions. John Gross, former editor of The Times Literary Supplement, talks about Marxism and democracy.

10.35 Film: Blood of the Condor* (1969). A Bolivian-made film about the head of the Quechus Indians who discovers that a clinic set up by the American Peace Corps is being used to sterilize the local women in an attempt to control the birthrate. Directed by Jorge Sanjines.

12.00 Closedown.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today. 6.25 Shipping Forecast.
6.30 Today, including: 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News Summary. 6.45 Prayer for the Day. 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.00, 8.00 Today's News. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 7.45 Thought for the Day.
8.43 "The Secret Sharer" by Joseph Conrad (3). Read by Edward Fox. 8.57 Weather; Travel.
9.00 News.
9.05 Midweek: Henry Kelly. With Libby Purves and guests.
10.00 News; Gardeners' Question Time visits Avon where members of the Freshford & District Horticultural Society put questions to Geoffrey Smith, Clay Jones and Dr Stefan Buczacki.
10.30 Morning Story: 'Master Stephen' by Stacy Aumonier. Read by Charlie Chester.
10.45 Daily Service.
11.00 News; Travel; Baker's Dozen. Richard Baker with records.
11.48 Zoo Talk – "Wallabies and Kangaroos". David Taylor, zoo vet remembers his adventures with these animals.
12.00 News; You and Yours.
12.27 A Story – with Pictures by Colin Shaw (a thriller in six parts). With Freddie Jones (r).† 12.55 Weather; Programme News.
1.00 The World at One: News.
1.40 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping Forecast.
2.00 News: Woman's Hour. Today's edition includes an interview with the guest of the week – Dora Saint who, as "Miss Read" has written favourite books such at The Village School, and Thrush Green. Also, episode 10 of Thomas Hardy's The Woodlanders.
3.00 Afternoon Theatre: Nicky, by Peter Myers. Fiona (Petra Markham), living with her divorced father, has an imaginary friend called Nicky. When she is killed, falling down stairs, her father is suspected of murder and Nicky has an important role in the investigation. With Maureen O'Brien and Gabriel Woof.†
3.45 Time for Verse. Poems about the laundry. Paul Webster is the reader.
4.00 News; Just After Four. Young people and their reading habits.
4.10 File on 4. Major issues from home and abroad.
4.40 Story Time: "December Flower" by Judy Allen (8). Read by Ysanne Churchman.
5.00 PM: News Magazine. 5.50 Shipping Forecast. 5.55 Weather; Programme News.
6.00 The Six Oclock News: Financial Report.
6.30 Top Of The Form. Durham School v Conyers School, Yarm.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Checkpoint (new series). A weekly investigation into listeners' problems.
7.45 I Couldn't Talk So I Cried. David Crystal presents an account of the Association For All Speech Impaired Children (AFASIC).
8.15 In Business. With Peter Hobday.
8.45 That Reminds Me. In the third of six programmes, Swedish soprano Elisabeth Soderstrom chooses music to accompany her reminiscences.
9.30 Kaleidoscope. Arts Magazine. Includes a review of Lindsay Anderson's new stage production of The Cherry Orchard, and Bullshot, a new British film comedy with Mel Smith and Billy Connolly. 9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight: News.
10.30 Lord Peter Wimsey. "Busman's Honeymoon" by Dorothy L. Sayers. Episode one, with Ian Carmichael and Peter Jones (r).
11.00 A Book At Bedtime: "The Heat Of The Day" by Elizabeth Bowen (13). Read by Elizabeth Spriggs.
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Life With The Lid Off. Elizabeth Bowen (1899-1973). A feature by Dr Roy Foster. Friends and critics take part.
12.00 News.
12.10 Weather.
12.15 Shipping Forecast.

ENGLAND: as above except: 6.25-6.30 am Weather; Travel. 10.45-12.00 Foe Schools: 10.45 Radio History. 11.05 Singing Together 5. 11.25 Movement and Drama 2. 11.45 Contact. 1.55 pm For Schools: 2.0 The Music Box. 2.15 Introducing Geography. 2.35 Pictures in Your Mind. 2.45 Nature. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00-11.30 Study On 4: L'Italia Dal Vivo (3). 12.30-1.30 am Schools Night-Time Broadcasting: 12.30 Deutsch fur die Oberstufe (5 & 6).

Radio 3

6.55 Weather. 7.00 News.
7.05 Your Midweek Choice: part one. Handel (Zadok the Priest), Beethoven (Violin Sonata in A major, Op 12, No 2 – Perlman and Ashkenazy), Grieg (Piano Concerto, with Lupatti and the Philharmonia Orch). †
8.00 News.
8.05 Mozart (overture: The Magic Flute), Boellmann (Symphonic Variations, Op 23, played by Tortelier and the Royal Phil Orch); Schumann (Piano Trio in F major, Op 80, played by Beaux Arts Trio), Elgar (Imperial March – Boult conducting the London Phil Orch).†
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composers: The Court of Burgundy. The Pro Cantione Antiqua sing Binchois's Veni creator spiritus; Gloria, laus et honor; Asperges Me, and Agnus Dei; and the Early Music Consort of London perform Duffay's Chanson: Se la face ay pale; Credo, Sanctus and Agnus Dei (Mass: Se la face ay pale).†
10.00 Gordon Fergus-Thompson: piano recital. Schumann's Papillons, Op 2; Debussy's Suite bergamasque; and Liszt's Mephisto Waltz No 1.†
10.55 BBC Scottish Symph Orchestra: with Benjamin Luxon and Scottish Philharmonic Singers. Performances of Elgar's overture Froissart; Stanford's Songs of the Fleet; and Bantock's Pagan Symphony.†
12.15 Concert Hall: Steven Isserlis (cello) and Peter Evans (piano) play the Rachmaninov Sonata, Op 19.†
1.00 News.
1.05 Jazz in Perspective: Steve Race with the third of eight programmes. He evaluates the conventions of jazz and looks afresh at some classic recordings.†
1.50 Matinee Musicale: BBC Concert Orchestra, with David Russell, guitar. Performances of Stanley Black's overture to A Costume Comedy; Ethel Smythe's Two interlinked French folk melodies; Tarrega's Variations on Carnival in Venice; Delibes's suite Le roi s'amuse; Malcolm Arnold's Serenade for guitar and strings; Anthony Hedges's Kinston Sketches; Anotonio Lauro's Three Waltzes; and Dohnanyi's Wedding Waltz.†
2.50 Stuttgart Piano Trio: Mozart (Trio in G, K 496 and Schubert's Trio in B flat major, D 898.†
4.00 Choral Evensong: from Portsmouth Cathedral – a live transmission. The organist and master of the choristers is Anthony Froggatt.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure: another of Michael Berkeley's selections. The works include Krommer's Wind Partita in B flat; Christopher Simpson's Divisions in F; Rodrigo's Concierto Madrigal; Telemann's Canonic Sonata in G, Op 5 No 1; and Reicha's Concerto in E flat for two horns and orchestra, Op 5.†
6.30 Friedrich Schorr: the Hungarian-born bass is heard in some of his most famous Wagnerian roles. Presented by Alan Blyth.
7.00 Netherlands Wind Ensemble: Performances of Mozart's overture to The Marriage of Figaro, Seiber's Serenade; Iman Soetman's overture Sho jo ji; and Mozart's Serenade in C minor, K 388 (a performance given at the Lichfield Festival in July this year).†
8.00 Lindsay String Quartet: A two-part recital. Part one: Beethoven's Quartet in A, Op 18, No 5 and Alexander Goehr's Quartet No 3.†
8.55 Six Continents: a selection of foreign broadcasts, monitored by the BBC.
9.15 Lindsay String Quartet: recital, part two; the Beethoven Quartet in E flat, Op 127.†
10.05 A Bloomsbury Kidnapping: Maggie McCarthy reads Giles Gordon's short story.
10.30 Girolamo Frescobaldi: the fifth of six programmes celebrating his 400th anniversary. The performances are given by Emily Van Evera (soprano), Nigel Rogers (tenor), William Kendal (tenor), Nigel North (chitarrone), with Andrew Parrott at the organ and harpsichord.†
11.15 News. Until 11.18.

Radio 2

News on the hour (except 8.00pm and 9.00). Major Bulletins 7.00am, 8.00, 1.00pm, 5.00 and 12.00 midnight. Headlines 5.30am, 6.30, 7.30 (MW/MF). 5.00am Ray Moore † 7.30 TerryWogan.† 10.30 John Craven.† 12.00 Music While You Work.† 12.30 Gloria Hunniford.† 2.02 Sports Desk. 2.30 Ed Stewart.† 3.02, 4.02 Sports Desk. 4.05 David Hamilton.† 5.30 Sports Desk. 6.00 John Dunn* including 6.45 Sport and Classified Results (medium wave only). 7.30 Romantic Strings.† 8.15 European Soccer Special. Second-half commentary on one of tonight's Second Round first-leg European matches involving a British club; other latest scores and results. 9.30 Hubert Gregg says Thanks for the Memory. 9.57 Sports Desk. 10.00 The Name's the Game with Barry Cryer, Duggie Brown, Lance Percival and John Junkin. 10.30 Brian Matthew presents Round Midnight (stereo from midnight). 1.00am Folk on 2.† 2.00-5.00 Charles Nove. You and the Night andtheMusic.†

Radio 1

News on the half-hour 6.30 am-8.30 pm, then at 10.00 and 12.00 midnight (MF/MW). 6.00am Adrien John. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon and Steve in Scotland. Simon Bates and Steve Wright in The Castle, Stirling. 11.30 Mike Smith, including 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.00 Simon and Steve in Scotland from The Castle, Stirling. 4.30 Peter Powell, including 5.30 Newsbeat. 6.05 Top 30 album chart. 7.00 David Jensen. 10.00-12.00 John Peel.† VHF Radios 1 and 2. 5.00am With Radio 2. 8.15pm Listen to the Band.† 9.00 The Organist Entertains.† 9.30 With Radio 2 10.00pm With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00am With Radio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.30 Kings of Jazz. 7.45 Report on Religion. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Peebles' Choice. 8.30 The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Caught in the Act. 10.15 Breakthrough. 10.30 A Mozart Pilgrimage. 10.50 Recording of the Week. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 Listening Post. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Nature Notebook. 12.25 The Farming World. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 1.30 The Nature of Britain. 1.45 Two Hundred Years of Piano Playing. 2.15 Report on Religion. 2.30 The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Rock Salad. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Listening Post. 5.25 New Ideas. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 8.15 Short Story. 9.30 Jazz for the Asking. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Coast to Coast. 11.30 Top Twenty. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Listening Post. 12.45 The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 In Patagonia. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 Assignment. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 From the Promenade Concerts. 4.00 Newsdesk. 4.30 Classical Record Review. 5.45 The World Today.

(All times in GMT)

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m: VHF -90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz 1500m: VHF -92-95; LBC 1152kHz/261m: VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m: VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/206m: VHF 94.9: World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

BBC 1 Wales: 12.57-1.00 News of Wales headlines. 3.53-3.55 News of Wales headlines. 6.00-6.25 Wales today. 12.05 News and weather; Scotland: 12.55-1.00 The Scottish. 6.00-6.10 The Scottish News. 6.10-625 On The Fiddle. (Douglas Lawrence). 9.55-10.45 European Football: Highlights of one of tonight's matches involving Scottish clubs. 11.35-12.25am Omnibus. 12.25 News and weather; Northern Ireland: 12.57-1.00 Northern Ireland News. 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 6.00-6.25 Scene around Six. 12.05am News and weather; England: 6.00pm-6.25 Regional news magazines. 12,10 Close.

S4C Starts 2.00pm Dasaryddiaeth. 2.20 Ffalabalam. 2.35 Hyn O Fyd. 2.55 Interval. 3.20 Years Ahead. 4.00 People's Court. 4.30 Countdown. 4.55 Pictiwrs Back. 5.00 Yr Eryr Euraidd. 5.30 Munsters. 6.00 Brookside. 6.25 Chicago Teddy Bears. 6.55 Gair Yn El Bryd. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Trol'r Dail. 8.00 Margaret Williams. 8.30 Y Byd Ar Bedwar. 9.00 Film: Battle of the River Plate. 11.05 Twenty Twenty Vision. 11.30 People to People. 12.25am Gair Yn Ei Bryd, Closedown.

HTV WEST As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00-6.35 News. 11.30

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

Streets of San Francisco. 12.30am Closedown.

HTV WALES As HTV West except: 6.00pm-6.35 Wales at Six.

BORDER As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00-6.35 Lookaround. 11.30 All Kinds of Country. 12.00 News, Closedown.

CHANNEL As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Black Beauty. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.20-6.35 Defence of the Realm. 11.30 Harvest Jazz at Paul Masson. 12.00 Darkroom. 12.10am Closedown.

YORKSHIRE As London except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Sons and Daughters. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00-6.35 Calendar, 11.30 Barney Biller. 12.00 Closedown.

GRAMPIAN As London except: 9.25am-9.30 First Thing. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Fabulous Funnies. 6.00-6.35 North Tonight. 11.30 Making a Living. 12.00 News, Closedown.

GRANADA As London except: 1.20pm Granada Reports. 1.30-2.00 Exchange Flags. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5:45 Blockbusters. 6.00 This is Your Right. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30-7.00 Granada Reports. 11.30 Star Parade. 12.35am Closedown.

TYNE TEES As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.25-1.30 Where the jobs are. 3.30-4.00 Stan and Olly* 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25-7.00 Northern Life. 11.30 Darkroom. 12.20am All Ages – One World, Closedown.

ANGLIA As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00-6.35 About Anglia. 11.30 Astronauts. 12.00 House Calls. 12.30am Doctor Remembers, Closedown.

TSW As London except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.15 Gus Honeybun's. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30-7.00 Diff'rent Strokes. 11.30 Harvest Jazz at Paul Masson. 12.00 Darkroom. 12.10 am Postscript. Closedown.

TVS As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30 Afternoon Club. 1.35 Home Rules. 2.10 Strange But True. 2.40 Whose Baby? 3.10 Newsbreak. 3.20 Sons and Daughters. 3.55-4.00 Blunt Encounters. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00-6.35 Coast to Coast. 11.30 Dear Detective. 12.25am Company, Closedown.

SCOTTISH As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.10 Action Line. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30-7.00 Report. 11.30 Late Call. 11.35 Session. 12.30am Closedown.

ULSTER As London except: 9.25 am-9.30 Day Ahead. 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 3.30-4.00 Amazing Years of the Cinema. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00-6.35 Good Evening, Ulster. 11.30 News. Closedown.

CENTRAL As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Take the High Road. 2.30 Little Girls Don't. 3.30-4.00 Sons and Daughters. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25-7.00 News. 11.30 Great Fights of the 70s. 12.30am Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN.
† Stereo. ★Black and white. (r) Repeat.

Entertainments

CINEMAS

EXHIBITIONS

ART GALLERIES

Kinnock fears right swing in Mirror sale

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

The Labour Party executive is expected to demand meetings with Reed International over its proposed sale of Mirror Group Newspapers and in particular the *Daily Mirror*, the only nationall daily to back the party in the June election.

In private talks with senior editorial executives at the paper, Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, has expressed grave concern over the possibility of a swing to the right in the paper's political philosophy after the flotation.

Mr Michael Meacher, a member of the national executive's media study group, has written to the company and will raise the subject in the Commons when parliament resumes next week.

Reed made clear yesterday that despite short-term assurances about the paper's character there could be no long-term guarantees. There could be no legal impediment to a takeover bid.

It seemed last night that even one of the short-term pledges may not be fulfilled to the satisfaction of Labour. The company made it known originally that the chairman of the newly floated company would be acceptable to both the Labour movement and the City.

But a senior source at the *Daily Mirror* said the new chairman, unnamed but already appointed, had no ostensible links with left-wing politics.

"We were looking for a man who was acceptable to banks and other City institutions and that is what he have got. His politics did not come into it," the source reported.

Labour's new executive is to meet next Wednesday and the *Daily Mirror* sale will undoubtedly provoke some anxiety. Mr Leslie Carpenter, chief executive of Reed International, told *The Times* that the only guarantee that the *Daily Mirror* would retain its political flavour lay in the traditional attitude of the staff and management. Any attempt to move the paper to the right would be met with strong opposition, he thought.

He disclosed that the paper's senior management had rejected suggestions that there could be guarantees on similar lines to those accepted by Mr Rupert Murdoch in 1981 when he took over *The Times* and *The Sunday Times*. Those assurances included the appointment of independent national directors with specific powers. Reed had promised to *float off the Mirror* Group in a form that would be acceptable to the labour movement, although that is where the responsibilities would end.

Under proposals being studied the board of the new company would be made up of the present Mirror group directors and the new chairman, whose identity is expected to be revealed within the next seven days, and two non-executive directors, possibly with left of centre sympathies.

The new company's vulnerability to take over is also of concern to the TUC's printing industries committee which will be meeting later this month.

Mr Meacher, a prominent member of the Campaign for Press Freedom, yesterday sent a letter to Sir Alexander Jarratt, chairman of Reed International, expressing concern over the intended sale.

Reagan men start work

Continued from page 1

former Secretary of Transportation, is to run the "National Strategy Committee" and is expected to become campaign manager next year.

Mr Ed Rollins, the President's political adviser, and his deputy, Mr Lee Atwater, have left their jobs at the White House to work full time on the campaign. They have hired three part-time consultants – Mr Lyn Nofziger, Mr Charles Black and Mr Robert Teeter, all veterans of 1980 – to set up a massive media and advertising campaign.

Extensive work has already been done on campaign strategy. As in 1980 it will be built around Mr Reagan, who remains a popular personality and a pre-eminent communicator.

In 1984, however, his campaign staff will also be able to exploit the formidable powers of incumbency. As President, Mr Reagan can command instant national attention and use his position to control and dominate the political debate.

Leading article, page 13

Inevitable change in the face of British seaside holidays

Butlin's closes camps at Clacton and Filey

By Thomson Prentice

The closure of Butlin's holiday camps at Clacton in Essex, and Filey, in North Yorkshire, announced yesterday amounts to more than a black day for loyal redcoats. Their demise marks the inevitable surrender to social change; two names on the map will have lost much of their meaning.

"These two centres are no longer viable, and regrettably, must be closed", Mr Bobbie Butlin, the chairman and son of the late famous founder, said. Sir Billy died in 1980, having retired in 1968, when the tide was already turning against his holiday camps.

In his day families went to the seaside or the fairground. He combined both attractions and opened his first camp at Skegness in 1936 from the profits of a hoop-la stall. It was opened by Amy Johnson.

The Clacton camp was built in 1938. Work on Filey was postponed because of the war, and the Ayr and Pwllheli camps were constructed instead. The Admiralty gave Butlin the contract to put up naval accommodation. Butlin's bought the sites back when the war ended.

"The reason for my success is the weather", he once said. "When it is cold and wet I provide things for people to go indoors". But of course, holidaymakers dicovered that it is seldom wet or cold in Spain in summer, and flocked there instead in the package-deal days of the sixties.

Butlin sold his camps to the Rank Organization in 1968 for £44m. The previous year turnover at the camps was down for the first time, profits were lower for the second consecutive year, and 100,000 fewer people had booked into his chalets.

His son Bobbie took over responsibility of the camps on behalf of Rank. Sir Billy retired with dignity to Jersey. The camps were renamed "main centres" and the loudspeakers blaring "Wakey wakey" and "Good morning, campers!" were disconnected. The stampedes at meal-times were replaced with self-caterng accommodation.

Plans were announced, in 1981, for a £20m expansion programme including hotels in Torremolinos.

Butlin's arch-rival, Sir Fred Pontin, had also realized that the traditional holiday camps were doomed. As Pontinental he snapped up prime sites on Sardinia's Costa Smeralda. He revamped his British camps, saying "In the motor age, you don't want communal feeding".

The closure of Filey and Clacton is not the end for Butlin's, as Mr Bobbie Butlin said yesterday. 'It will have the effect of enabling us to strengthen our total business

About 60 people at both centres are likely to be made redundant. He added that more than one million people took their holidays at Butlin's this year.

The first Butlin's camp at Skegness offered a week's holiday for just £2, including meals. Today, in high season, a family of four would pay just over £200.

The 240-acre camp at Filey could cope with almost 11,000 guests at its busiest, with 1,100 seasonal staff and 100 permanent staff to cater for them. The Clacton camp, on 45 acres, could accommodate 6,000 holidaymakers, with 840 seasonal staff and 96 permanent employees.

Butlin's entertainment is still basically the same: a variety of exotic bars, cabaret, a ballroom with a 12-piece band, numerous talent and beauty contests, organized games for children, and the ubiquitous redcoats striving to ensure that a good time is had by all.



Happy days at Butlin's: Top, rapt audience for a diving display at Clacton in 1946; above left, beauty contest at Filey in 1953; above right, "Wakey wakey" call at a camp in 1946.

Gummer is given pay rise for same job

Continued from page 1

Defence. Mr Stewart served previously as parliamentary private secretary to Sir Geoffrey Howe at the Treasury.

Mr Moore, whose new responsibilities include taxation, and Mr Stewart, who takes on monetary policy and privatization, adhere to the Chancellor's hard-line economic views.

The only backbench promotion is the appointment of Mr John Lee as the replacement for Mr Stewart.

Mr Lee, MP for Pendle and parliamentary private private secretary to Mr Parkinson until his resignation, is a chartered accountant. He will have responsibilites for defence procurement and equipment.

The final change is the promotion of Mrs Lynda Chalker, from Under Secretary to Minister of State at the Department of Transport.

Mr Gummer's pay rise was criticized by Mr George Foulkes, Labour MP for Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley, (the Press Association reports).

"I am tabling a question to the Prime Minister for answer when the Commons return next week, asking her how she can justify the taxpayer having to foot the bill for what is effectively a political job," he added.

Navy order for new type of anti-sub frigate

Continued from page 1

architects based at Bembridge in the Isle of Wight, Thornycroft Giles and Associates, who challenged the entire naval establishment with claims that its short fat design – the S-90 – would meet the Navy's needs better than Type 23.

But Mr Stewart said yesterday that the S-90 would not have achieved the reduced noise levels needed, lacked sufficient space, and did not meet requirements on speed and endurance.

● **Freeze rejected:** A mass meeting of 1,300 shipyard men in Southampton yesterday overwhelmingly rejected a wage freeze plan by British shipbuilders. The men, who work for Vosper Thornycroft, also rejected demands for 2,000 redundancies in the industry and change in working practices.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Queen attends the Annual National Service for Seafarers at St. Paul's Cathedral, 5.55.

Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, Colonel-in-Chief, Royal Corps of Transport, visits 20 Squadron at Regent's Park Barracks, London.

Princess Alexandra opens the Burlington House Fair, the Antique Dealers' Fair, at the Royal Academy of Arts, W1; 3.

New Exhibitions

Light: an exhibition of oil paintings at the Graves Art Gallery, Surrey Street, Sheffield, Mon to Sat 10 to 8, Sun 2 to 5 (ends Nov 13).

Hospitalfield Summer School 1983: exhibition of work by the students at the Crawford Gallery, Duncan of Jordanstone College of Art, Perth Road, Dundee, Mon to Fri 10 to 4 (ends Nov 2).

Last chance to see

Hangings by Theo Moorman; ceramics by Nicholas Homoky; pastels by Nick Andrew; and Private Myths: ceramic sculpture by Pauline Fowler, Oxford Gallery, 23 High Street, Oxford; Mon to Sat 10 to 5 (ends today).

Music

Concert by Martin Hughes (violin), Martin Shillito (horn) and Alán Fearon (piano), Museum & Arts Centre, Durham, 1.

Concert by the Budapest Trio, Aberdeen Art Gallery & Museum, Schoolhill, Aberdeen, 7.30.

Concert by the Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra, Colston Hall, Colston Street, Bristol, 7.30.

Concert by the Bass Wingates Band, Carnegie Hall, Westhoughton, 8.

Gala Silver Jubilee Concert by the Northern Sinfonia of England, Parish Church, Stockton, 7.45.

Piano concert by Sofa Cosma, Leeds Institute Gallery, Civic Theatre, Cookridge Street, Leeds, 7.30.

Concert by the Consort of Musicke, the Derby Hall, Market Street, Bury, 7.30.

Talks and Lectures

Gaudier-Brzeska and Vorticism, by Dr Richard Cork, Kettles Yard Gallery, Northampton Street, Cambridge, 8.15.

Exploration of Five Continents by I. T. Bunyan, Royal Scottish Museum, Chambers Street, Edinburgh, 2.

A rambler's history of the Derwent and Woodlands valleys, by J. Byford, Highfield Library, London Road, Sheffield, 8.15.

Spa Water and the Spring, by Dr G. Kellaway, Banqueting Room, Guildhall, Bath, 1.10.

Preserving Buildings, by Jennifer Costigan, Corinium Museum, Cirencester, 7.30.

Cardiac Pacemakers; today and tomorrow, by Dr M. F. Shiu, MRCP, Large Lecture Theatre, Poynting Building, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, 11.

An Introduction to Fungi, by Robert Taylor, Museum and Art Gallery, Chequer Road, Doncaster, 1.45.

General

Annual Autumn Fair, Church Refectory, Old Churchyard, Liverpool, 10.30 to 3, (and 20th Oct).

Norfolk Real Ale Festival, St Andrews Hall, Norwich, open 11 to 2.30 and 6 to 11 (until Saturday).

Exhibitions in progress

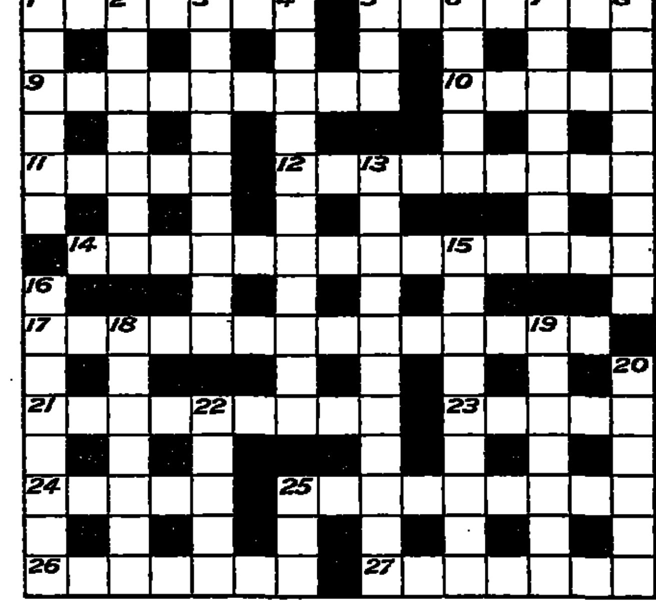
Watercolours by Louise Annand at the Torrance Gallery, 29B Dundas Street, Edinburgh, Mon to Fri 11 to 6, Sat 10.30 to 1 (ends Oct 22).

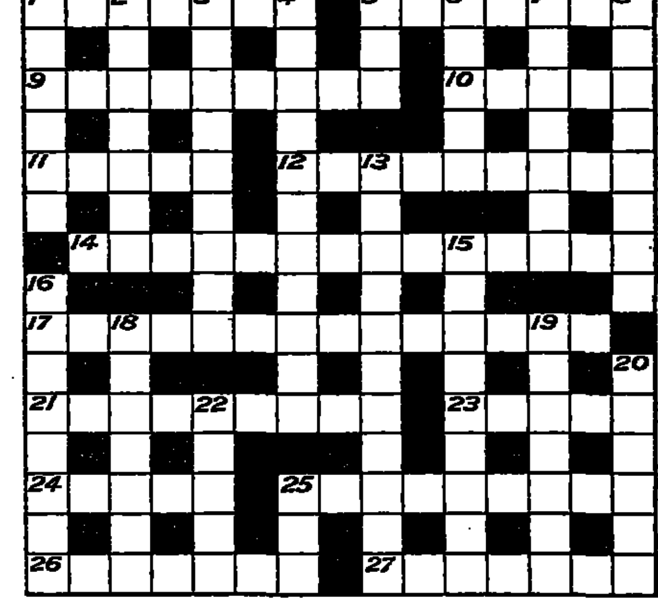
The Elements of Industry: Water, at the Museum and Art Gallery, Kirkcaldy, Fife; Mon to Sat 6, 11 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (ends March 1984).

Built in Scotland: work by *10* sculptors at the City Art Centre, Market Street, Edinburgh, Mon to Sat 10 to 5 (ends Nov 12).

COMPUTER COMPETITION WEEK SIX DAY 2

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,264





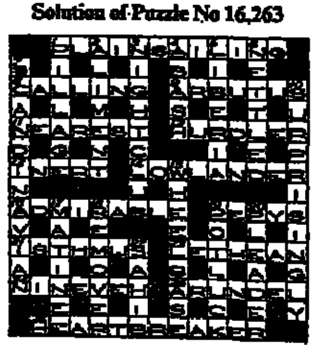
ACROSS

1 One of a sharply opposed pair (7).
5 What a Hungarian may hand round at table (7).
9 Crazy US bidders paid this (9).
10 Aggressive consumer on the line? (5).
11 Lancing and Harrow initially provide cultivation (5).
12 Make face clean, then remove growth (3,3,3).
14 Sort of stoppage he deals with irritates the nose (7-7).
17 Kind of communication not subject to jamming (5-3-6).
21 Tense, as seconds are (9).
23 Girl disposes of a landmark in Islington (5).
24 Puts in, or takes out, creases (5).
25 Prom in entertaining first half is outstanding (9).
26 But surely a legitimate kind of history? (7).
27 Like the resources of one we can only touch for a bob (7).

DOWN

1 Stayed, we hear, to settle down (6).
2 Having a wet exterior, and narrow too (7).
3 Lots of sob-stuff to seduce public servants? (5,4).
4 Blame screen fault for lack of contrast (11).
5 One awaited who never made entrance without OT idol (3).
6 Kind of district not quite civilized (5).
7 Try a race – almost nothing in it! (7).
8 Award her new pots and pans, for instance (8).
13 They may ring bells to get page moving (4-7).
15 Have nothing to do with bill's replacement in a cost rise (9).
16 If you fall into this, no one will ever know (8).
18 Take advantage of one of Brigadier Gerard's? (7).
19 Intellectual, taken off when cracked (7).
20 Behind-hand in publicity for selling horse (6).
22 He is on the way up endless French river (5).
25 Borrow, for example, such a friend (3).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,263



CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 10

New books – hardback

The Literary Editor's selection of interesting books published this week:
Christian England, from the Reformation to the 18th century, by David L. Edwards (Collins, £12.95).
Frank Johnson's Election Year (Robson, £8.95).
Fraser of North Cape, by Richard Humble (Routledge and Kegan Paul, £14.95).
Greek Monumental Bronze Sculpture, by David Finn and Caroline Houser (Thames and Hudson, £18).
Networks, who we know and how we use them, by Tim Heald (Hodder, £9.95).
Piper's Places, John Piper in England and Wales, by Richard Ingrams and John Piper (Chatto and Windus, £12.50).
Sweet and Sour, an anthology of Comic Verse, edited by Christopher Logue (Batsford, £6.95).
Tales from the Hollywood Raj, the British Film Colony on Screen and off, by Sheridan Morley (Weidenfeld and Nicolson, £10.95).
The Threat inside the Soviet Military Machine, by Andrew Cockburn (Hutchinson, £9.95).
Wodehouse Nuggets, selected by Richard Usborne (Hutchinson, £6.95).

PH

The papers

The Daily Mirror contrasts the styles of Mr Callaghan and Mrs Thatcher on the subject of Russia. It says that since she became Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher has never been to the Soviet Union, nor have her foreign ministers. "Only a month ago Mrs Thatcher was presenting herself as the Cold War ice maiden. She has thawed since then. But not much. She still shouts at the Russians when she should be talking to them. When Mr Callaghan announced that he would visit Moscow, the Tories attacked him for agreeing to go into the bear's den. But he is treading the path that Mrs Thatcher should be walking." It adds that Mrs Thatcher has a reputation for not listening. "She should not apply her standards to Mr Andropov. Mr Callaghan's reputation is as a conciliator. If he achieves nothing else in Moscow, he can show the Russians that not all senior British politicians are the same."

The left-wing rabble who run the Greater London Council have *decided that the Greenham Common* "peace" women should have a wall mural extolling their cause. Not any wall. But one opposite the Imperial War Museum, says the Daily Express. "This museum recalls battles of the First and Second World Wars, fought by those who defended freedom, including the freedom of the Greenham women to demand unilateral nuclear disarmament and to indulge in perpetual protest".

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.70	1.62
Austria Sch	28.50	26.90
Belgium Fr	83.00	79.00
Canada $	1.91	1.84
Denmark Kr	14.58	13.88
France Fr	12.20	11.70
Germany DM	4.01	3.82
Greece Dr	150.00	142.00
Hongkong $	12.05	11.45
Ireland Pt	00.00	00.00
Italy Lira	2435.00	2325.00
Japan Yen	365.00	347.00
Netherlands Gld	4.52	4.29
Norway Kr	11.37	10.80
Portugal Esc	194.00	183.00
South Africa Rd	1.83	1.70
Spain Pta	231.00	223.00
Sweden Kr	12.10	11.53
Switzerland Fr	3.27	3.10
USA $	1.54	1.49

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd.

Retail Price Index: 339.5

London: The *FT* index closed up 0.6 at 678.2.

Roads

London and South-east: A41: Traffic signals all day in Berkhampstead, Herts. **A219:** Stop/go boards off peak in Wimbledon Parkside. **A26:** Auto signals but no diversion for telephone work in London Road, Southborough, junction with Bidborough Ridge (B2176).

Midlands: A47: Single-line traffic on Kings Lyn-Swaffham, Norfolk Road 2 miles east of Narborough. **A51:** Temporary lights on bridge over M6 near Stone, Staffordshire. **A34:** Delays in Henley in Arden High Street.

North: A1 (M): Contraflow due to resurfacing of northbound carriageway inside lane, Blyth (Notts/S Yorks border). **A523:** Diversion north of Macclesfield, Cheshire. **M67:** Outside lane closed in each direction, at Hyde, Greater Manchester.

Wales and West: A494: Temporary lights at Theatre Clwyd, Mold, Clwyd. **A39:** Temporary lights in use either side of Wadebridge on Wadebridge to Fraddon Road, Cornwall, and along St Columb bypass. **A390:** Lane closures at Three Milestone by-pass, stop/go boards in use at Grampound Village.

Scotland: M8: Outside lanes of both carriageways closed near junction 12 (Stirling). **A76:** Single line traffic with lights south of A719 junction near Kilmarnock, Ayrshire. **A90:** Contraflow on northbound lane, on Forth Road Bridge: only one lane off peak, allow extra time.

Information supplied by AA.

Anniversaries

Births: Sir Thomas Browne, physician and author of *Religio Medici*, London, 1605 – he died at Norwich on his 77th birthday; Leigh Hunt, writer, Southgate, Middlesex, 1784; Adam Lindsey Gordon, Australian poet, Fayal, Azores, 1833. Deaths: John (reigned 1199-1216), *1216*; Jacobus Arminius, theologian, Leiden, The Netherlands, *1609*; Sir Charles Wheatstone, physicist, Paris, 1875; Jonathan Swift, Dublin, 1745; Ernest, 1st Baron Rutherford, of Nelson, Cambridge, 1937.

Weather forecast

A trough of low pressure over Southern England will move away southwards introducing a showery northwesterly airstream to all parts.

6am to midnight

London, SE, central S, SW England, East Anglia, Channel Islands: Cloudy with rain at times, becoming brighter and drier later; wind W fresh or strong; max temp 12 to 13C (54 to 55F).

E, W Midlands, S Wales: Rain early, sunny periods and scattered showers developing; wind W fresh or strong; max temp 10 to 11C (50 to 52F).

E, central N, NE England: Sunny periods; showers developing; wind W strong; max temp 10 or 11C (50 to 52F).

N Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, Northern Ireland: Sunny intervals and blustery showers, some heavy, especially on coasts and hills, wind NW strong or gale; max temp 10 to 11C (50 to 52F).

Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll: Blustery showers and some longer outbreaks of rain, but also some sunny intervals; wind NW strong or gale; max temp 9 or 10C (48 to 50F).

Aberdeen, central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Blustery showers wintry on hill, with some hail and thunder, some bright intervals; wind NW strong to severe gale; max temp 7 to 9C (45 to 48F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Friday: Showers dying out, becoming less windy with frost at night, but cloudier in N and W.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind west backing SW, strong to gale, moderating; sea rough, moderating later. **St George's Channel:** Wind W fresh or strong, locally gale at first, becoming moderate; sea rough becoming moderate. **Irish Sea:** Wind W, strong, locally gale at first; sea rough.

Sun rises: 7.30am — Sun sets: 6.00pm
Moon sets: 4.19am — Moon rises: 5.42pm
Full Moon October 21.

Lighting-up time

TODAY
London 6.30 pm to 7.02 am
Bristol 6.40 pm to 7.12 am
Edinburgh 6.34 pm to 7.23 am
Manchester 6.35 pm to 7.14 am
Penzance 6.54 pm to 7.21 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	r	14	57	Guernsey	c	14	57
Birmingham	f	16	61	Inverness	r	13	55
Blackpool	c	14	57	Jersey	c	13	55
Bristol	c	14	57	London	f	16	61
Cardiff	r	13	55	Manchester	c	15	59
Edinburgh	r	13	55	Newcastle	c	14	57
Glasgow	r	12	54	Ronaldsway	c	14	57

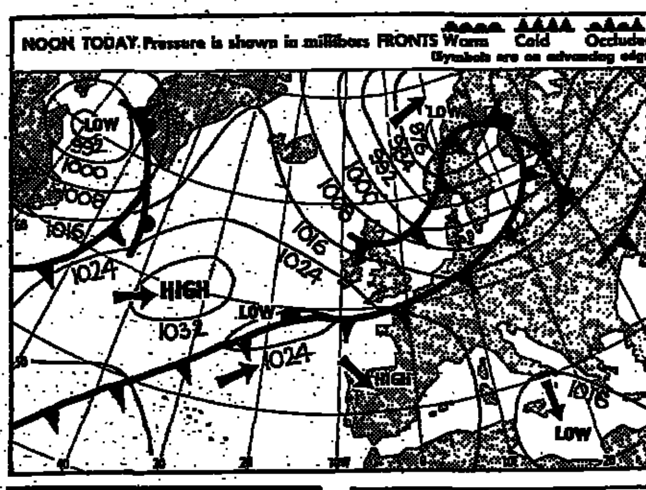
London

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 18C (61F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 11C (52F). Humidity: 6 pm, 77 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, a trace. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 1.9. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1015.3 millibars, steady. 1,000 millibars = 29.53 in.

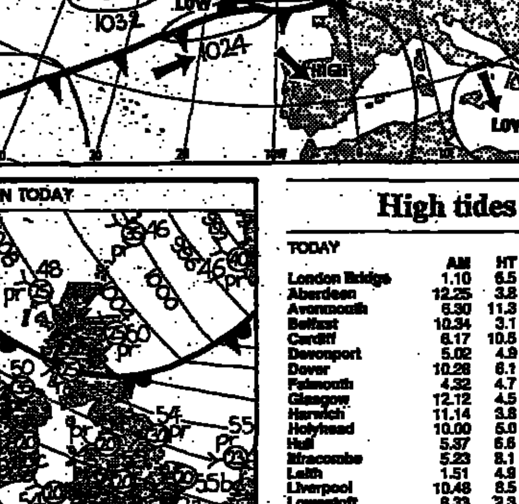
Highest and lowest

Yesterday: Highest day temp: Colwyn Bay, 18C (64F); lowest day max: Lerwick, 11C (52F); highest rainfall: Glasgow, 1.2in; highest sunshine: Aberdeen, 5.3hr.

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded (Symbols are on advancing edge)



NOON TODAY





b–blue sky; bc–blue sky and cloud; c–cloudy; o–overcast; f–fog; d–drizzle; h–hail; m–mist; r–rain; s–snow; th–thunderstorm; p–showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled. temperatures fahrenheit.

High tides

TODAY

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	1.10	6.5	1.22	6.4
Aberdeen	12.25	3.8	1.04	3.9
Avonmouth	6.30	11.3	6.50	11.9
Belfast	10.34	3.1	10.42	3.3
Cardiff	6.17	10.5	6.36	11.0
Devonport	5.02	4.9	5.13	5.2
Dover	10.28	6.1	10.49	6.0
Falmouth	4.32	4.7	4.43	5.0
Glasgow	12.12	4.5	12.35	4.5
Harwich	11.14	3.8	11.40	3.9
Holyhead	10.00	5.0	10.03	5.3
Hull	5.37	6.6	6.15	6.6
Ilfracombe	5.23	8.1	5.38	8.5
Leith	1.51	4.9	2.21	5.0
Liverpool	10.48	8.5	10.57	8.9
Lowestoft	8.33	2.3	9.33	2.4
Margate	11.19	4.4	–	–
Milford Haven	5.41	6.2	5.55	6.5
Newquay	4.34	6.2	4.48	6.5
Oban	5.27	3.5	5.32	3.9
Penzance	4.05	4.9	4.15	5.3
Portland	6.16	1.9	6.26	2.0
Portsmouth	11.03	4.3	11.13	4.3
Shoreham	10.41	5.6	10.59	5.7
Southampton	10.40	4.2	10.43	4.1
Swansea	5.42	8.3	5.58	8.7
Tees	2.49	4.9	3.26	5.0
Walton-on-Naze	11.07	3.6	11.35	3.9

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain

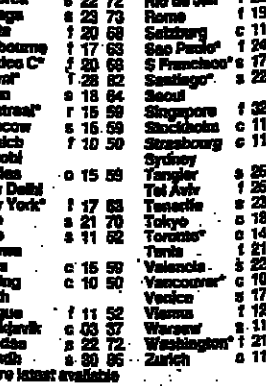
	Sun hr	Rain in	Max C	Max F			Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
St Andrews						Guernsey	2.5	–	17	63	Cloudy
Scarboro	1.2	.05	15	59	Cloudy	Scilly Isles	–	–	–	–	–
Bridlington	0.1	.03	15	59	Cloudy	Newquay	0.6	.04	–	–	Cloudy
Cromer	0.4	.06	15	59	Cloudy	Ilfracombe	–	.44	15	59	Cloudy
Lowestoft	2.1	.02	17	63	Cloudy	Tenby	–	.10	15	59	Cloudy
Clacton	4.8	.06	15	59	Sunny pm	Southport	–	.25	15	59	Cloudy
Margate	–	.09	17	63	Bright	Morecambe	1.3	.25	15	59	Cloudy
Folkestone	1.7	.11	16	61	Cloudy	Douglas	–	.25	14	57	Rain pm
Hastings	0.9	.07	15	59	Cloudy	B'ham (Airpt)	3.8	–	16	61	Bright
Eastbourne	2.3	.12	16	61	Bright	Bristol (Ctrl)	0.3	.01	16	61	Drizzle pm
Worthing	1.8	–	15	59	Cloudy	Cardiff (Ctrl)	0.4	.46	15	59	Showers
Littlehmptn	1.7	–	16	61	Cloudy	Anglesey	1.5	.07	15	59	Cloudy
Bognor R	1.7	.01	16	61	Cloudy	B'pool (Airpt)	1.2	.27	15	59	Cloudy
Southsea	1.1	.04	15	59	Cloudy	Manchester	1.0	.20	16	61	Rain am
Shanklin	2.3	.08	15	59	Cloudy	Nottingham	2.8	.02	16	61	Sunny am
Bournemth	0.5	.03	15	59	Cloudy	N'cstl-o-Tyne	0.3	–	16	61	Cloudy
Poole	–	.05	15	59	Cloudy	Eskdalemuir	–	.58	12	54	Rain
Weymouth	–	.06	15	59	Cloudy	Glasgow	0.1	1.20	13	55	Rain
Exmouth	0.6	–	16	61	Cloudy	Tiree	1.6	.85	13	55	Showers pm
Torquay	1.8	–	16	61	Drizzle pm	Stornoway	1.7	.62	12	54	Showers pm

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow; dr, drizzle.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	s	21	70	Copenhgn	s	12	54	Majorca	s	22	72	Rio de Jan*	f	28	82
Akrotiri	s	25	77	Corfu	f	20	68	Malaga	s	23	73	Rome	f	19	66
Alexandria	f	27	81	Dallas*	c	27	81	Malta	f	20	68	Salzburg	c	11	52
Algiers	f	23	73	Dublin	c	15	59	Melbourne	f	17	63	Sao Paulo*	f	24	75
Amsterdam	f	15	57	Dubrovnik	c	15	59	Mexico C*	f	20	68	S Francisco*	s	17	63
Athens	s	23	73	Faro	s	23	73	Miami*	f	28	82	Santiago*	s	22	72
Bahrain	s	30	86	Florence	f	18	64	Milan	s	18	64	Seoul			
Barbados*	c	28	82	Frankfurt	dr	09	48	Montreal*	r	15	59	Singapore	f	32	90
Barcelona	s	19	66	Funchal	f	22	72	Moscow	s	15	59	Stockholm	c	11	52
Beirut	s	25	77	Geneva	f	12	54	Munich	f	10	50	Strasbourg	c	11	52
Belgrade	c	11	52	Gibraltar	f	22	72	Nairobi				Sydney			
Berlin	f	27	81	Helsinki	c	09	48	Naples	c	15	59	Tangier	s	25	77
Bermuda*	s	27	81	Hongkong				New Delhi				Tel Aviv	f	25	77
Biarritz	c	17	63	Innsbruck	s	11	52	New York*	f	17	63	Tenerife	s	23	73
Boulogne	c	15	59	Istanbul	s	20	68	Nice	s	21	70	Tokyo	c	18	64
Bordeaux	c	16	61	Jeddah				Oslo	s	11	52	Toronto*	c	14	57
Brussels	c	15	59	Jo'burg	f	24	75	Ottawa				Tunis	f	21	70
Budapest	c	11	52	Karachi				Paris	c	15	59	Valencia	s	22	72
Buen Aires*	c	20	68	Las Palmas	f	24	75	Peking	c	10	50	Vancouver*	c	10	50
Cairo				Lisbon	s	20	68	Perth				Venice	s	17	63
Cape Tn	s	23	73	Locarno	s	17	63	Prague	f	11	52	Vienna	f	12	54
C'blanca	s	22	72	L Angeles*	c	20	68	Reykjavik	c	03	37	Warsaw	s	11	52
Chicago*	f	15	59	Luxembg	c	09	48	Rhodes	s	22	72	Washington*	f	21	70
Cologne	f	10	50	Madrid	s	18	64	Riyadh	s	30	86	Zurich	s	11	52

* denotes Monday's figures are latest available



هكذا من الاصل